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102-21

Miss 774. J. D. Johnson

Wheeler's Seed Book

WHEELER'S SEED BOOK



FOR 1911

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED CO.
MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA.

Wheeler's Model Garden Collection



A Complete Home Garden for \$1.00

THIS collection is sufficient to plant one-tenth of an acre. It will furnish vegetables from January to December. The kinds included are the ones needed in every garden. They have been selected with the greatest care and are adapted to the entire Northwest. None better can be secured anywhere at any price. We are able to make this offer at this special reduced price only by making up a large number of collections at one time so do not request any changes. In ordering, simply specify "Wheeler's Model Garden Collection." Don't ask for extras, discounts or premiums on this collection for we cannot allow them at this price.

THIRTY CHOICE VARIETIES

1/3 pint Webber Wax Beans	....\$ .15	1/3 oz. Improved Guernsey Parsnip	.....	.05
1/8 oz. Crosby's Egyptian Beet	.... .05	300 seeds Ruby King Pepper	.... .05	
300 seeds Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage	.... .05	1/3 oz. Japanese Pie Pumpkin	.... .05	
300 seeds Hollander Cabbage	.... .05	1/3 oz. Icicle Radish	.... .05	
1/3 oz. Oxheart Carrot	.... .05	1/2 oz. French Breakfast Radish	.... .05	
500 seeds Golden Self-Blanching Celery	.... .10	1/3 oz. Delicious Squash	.... .05	
1/3 pint Golden Bantam Sweet Corn	.... .10	300 seeds Thornber Tomato	.... .15	
1/3 oz. Arlington White Spine Cucumber	.... .05	300 seeds Yakima Tomato	.... .10	
1/6 oz. Morse Lettuce	.... .05	1/3 oz. Extra Early Milan Turnip	.... .10	
1/6 oz. Iceberg Lettuce	.... .05	1/3 oz. Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify	.... .05	
1/3 oz. Rocky Ford Muskmelon	.... .05	1/2 oz. Choicest Mixed Sweet Peas	.... .10	
1/3 oz. Fordhook Early Watermelon	.... .05	1/3 oz. Finest Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium	.... .05	
1/8 oz. Large Red Globe Onion	.... .05	200 seeds Premium Mixture Pansy	.... .10	
1/8 oz. Prizetaker Onion	.... .05	200 seeds Large-flowering Mixed Phlox	.... .05	
1/3 pint Surprise Peas	.... .10			\$2.05
500 seeds Moss Curled Parsley	.... .05			

Over \$2.00 worth of Garden Seeds for \$1.00

PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY

DAKOTA IMPROVED SEED CO.

MITCHELL, SOUTH DAKOTA





The What and Why of the Dakota Improved Seed Co.

We are pleased to offer to our customers this, the fourth annual seed book or catalog of the Dakota Improved Seed Co. It represents considerable thought and study along the line of improvement in our farm and garden seeds. Four years ago last November the Dakota Improved Seed Co. was organized and incorporated to meet the needs of



W. S. HILL, President

endeavored to promote the interests of agriculture throughout the Northwest and offer only those seeds which would be considered desirable and adapted for the region in which they are grown. It has endeavored to offer improved varieties of corn, alfalfa and other seeds. It appears that our efforts in this direction have been productive of results. It has not been possible to accomplish everything along the seed line in so short a time but it has been and will be the aim of this organization to follow along the line of improved seeds and endeavor to bring about marked results.

Up to the present time the writer has had entire charge of the Company. From now on he will have associated with him another who has been active in agricultural affairs throughout the State of South Dakota. Mr. W. S. Hill who takes the position of president of the Company will be actively associated in the work and will do everything in his power towards the upbuilding of the Company and of carrying out its ideals and purposes. Mr. Hill has been a resident of South Dakota for 23 years. During this time he has lived at Alexandria and has been engaged in the implement business. For the past two years he has been cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria. For six years Mr. Hill has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture and has had charge of the live stock department of our State Fair. He is a prominent breeder of Red Polled cattle and has one of the finest herds of this breed anywhere in the country. He is treasurer of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America.

Mr. Hill will be a great acquisition to the Dakota Improved Seed Co. His connection with agricultural pursuits in the state for so many years will make him a power in the

farmers and gardeners of the Northwest along the line of improved seeds. There was much agitation previous to this time towards improved grains and corn and it appeared that a seed company with high ideals and practical business methods would be able in the Dakotas to produce and sell high grade seeds for Northwestern planters. A company was organized with this object in view. Over thirty prominent farmers and others interested in agriculture joined hands in this enterprise to put it on its feet. The two men who primarily used their influence and prestige in the organization of the Company were Isaac Lincoln of Aberdeen and M. F. Greeley, editor of the Dakota Farmer of Aberdeen. These two men in consultation with the writer started the ball rolling and organized a company. Among the prominent men who later formed a part of the organization were Isaac Lincoln of Aberdeen, M. G. Carlisle and W. A. Caldwell of Brookings; Geo. H. Shannard of Bridgewater; S. E. Morris, A. E. Hitchcock, A. A. Truax, J. T. Morrow, W. M. Smith, L. R. Erskine, D. A. Mizener, I. W. Seaman, C. W. Derr, O. E. Cassem, A. H. Betts, A. B. Hager, D. A. Braught, Frank Winsor, M. M. Doyle and others of Mitchell, S. D.

Since the organization of the company it has



W. A. WHEELER,
Secretary and Manager

promotion of the Company's interests. The writer still remains as secretary and manager of the Company and can be consulted on all matters pertaining to agriculture in the Northwest. The acquisition of Mr. Hill does not change the policy of the Company or the position of the writer in the organization. Mr. Hill will simply be an addition which will just to that extent make the Company a greater and more useful organization.

The men in control of the Dakota Improved Seed Co. have visions regarding the future of the Company which has for its aim the highest kind of ideals and more improved products. It may take longer to realize some visions than we anticipate. This is usually the case, but this is nothing against the visions. It is necessary to have visions of the future in order to try to live up to them and realize your ideals.

The Dakota Improved Seed Co. has made mistakes. Every individual or enterprise that tries to do anything is likely to make mistakes. We are endeavoring to profit by these in the present and always aim not to have the same mistakes made twice. We hope that everyone into whose hands this seed-book goes will take occasion to look through it carefully, read our guarantee, read what it means, read what others say about us and our products. If these things coincide with what you think is the right method of handling this business we hope you will give us your patronage and determine to your own satisfaction whether we practice what we preach.

The writer was for many years engaged in experiment station work and had occasion to lecture throughout the states of South Dakota and Minnesota on improved seeds and improved methods of farming. Since coming into the Company he has endeavored to practice what he had heretofore preached. We all find that it is one thing to preach and another to practice. We think, however, that the Company has to a large extent realized its ideals, and hopes to be able to conquer other difficulties in the future.

W. A. WHEELER, Secretary and Manager.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. E. HITCHCOCK,
A. A. TRUAX,

W. S. HILL, President,
J. T. MORROW, Vice-President,
S. E. MORRIS, Treasurer,

ISAAC LINCOLN,
L. R. ERSKINE.

Office of Superintendent South Dakota Training School, Plankinton, S. D.

January 16. 1909.

Dakota Improved Seed Company,

Gentlemen:—

I am now preparing an order for seeds that I will soon send you. The purchases of seeds that we made of you last year were very satisfactory. I want to express my appreciation of the good work you are doing for the State. It is a matter of great importance to our people to know that they can from a home company procure seeds that have been carefully tested and that have a high percentage of germination.

Very truly yours,

S. E. Young, Supt.

Revillo, S. D., Jan. 14, 1909.

Dakota Improved Seed Company.

Gentlemen:—

I am glad to say that the garden seeds I secured from your company last spring were of the very best varieties and we had a splendid garden. Our folks especially enjoyed your Early Malakoff and Golden Bantam sweet corn, the first named being without any exception the earliest and nicest sweet corn I ever tasted. One row of your Wardwell's Kidney Wax string beans kept our table supplied for more than a month. They kept maturing just fast enough for us to use and we had them for dinner nearly every day. Basing my judgment as to the quality of your seeds upon the success we had this year in our garden, I am very happy to recommend them to all.

Yours truly,

Mrs. J. A. Dillman.

Eating delicious "Cole's Watermelon" and "Dakota Farmer" tomatoes direct from the vine on the late date of Oct. 19, 1910. Tomatoes started bearing in August. Have not had to buy kids any candy since Cole's began to bear.

F. C. Falkenburg, Belvidere, S. D.

May I tell you how much we liked the seeds purchased of you in 1909. The peas at eating time looked just like the pictures in the showiest catalogues and were the best ever. While the delicious squash were the finest we have grown.

R. J. Kelley, Bloomington, Minn., Jan. 22, 1910.

Gentlemen, last season we bought our first seeds from your house. The order was much smaller than we intended it shall be for the coming season. We found your seed packets to contain more seeds than usually are found in seed packets of same price and nearly ever seed grew with great vigor. Your seeds are O. K.

L. M. Strain, Stamford, S. D.

I only sent you for tomato seed and I found them very fine. The Thornber and Yakima were extra fine, especially Yakima. I will send you an order.

John B. Case, Belle Fourche, S. D.



OUR BOND

Your Protection

READ IT — STUDY IT — USE IT

OUR GUARANTEE

We Guarantee the Seeds we sell to be as represented by us in that we replace any seeds or refund the money on any seeds sold by us that prove to be otherwise.

A guarantee to be of any service must in the first place have a clear well-defined meaning and in the second place must be made to be of use. There are certain things that are reasonable and there are others that are not reasonable.

This guarantee absolutely protects every reasonable and careful grower but it does not protect the unreasonable and careless grower.

This guarantee is a contract between the seller and the buyer. It is valid and good and protects both parties insofar as both parties carry out their part of the contract.

TRADE
MARK
Registered
United
States
Patent
Office



THIS
Is
The
Sign
Of
Guaranteed
Seeds

In order to illustrate just what this guarantee means and how it can and should be used to protect you, let us cite some particular cases.

Case I. A man bought 5 bushels of ear-tested seed-corn at \$5.00 per bushel guaranteed 96% germination. He planted this and got only half a stand and came back for his money. He brought back a little of the seed and we sent it to the State College for test and they reported 98 per cent germination. We inquired of his neighbors and looked up his field because we wanted to determine why he got only half a stand. We found that he only plowed a few inches deep, hardly turning the stubble and that the corn sprouted but dried up in the poorly prepared seed-bed. We didn't refund a cent to him because he wasn't entitled to any.

Case II. At one time we had a small lot of Corn Palace No. 13 corn in our warehouse which showed a germination in our test of over 90%. This was sent out to 5 or 6 customers. We had a complaint from two of these on the germination. We got some corn back and tested it and the per cent was low. We immediately wrote to the other three or four who had that corn and asked them to make a test and report to us. They did so

and the result was a low test in every case. We voluntarily refunded to every one who had received this corn for we had what we considered good and sufficient evidence that the corn was off and that the customers were entitled to a refund. We cannot explain why our first tests were high and the later ones low. We simply know that there must have been some error somewhere.

The above are simply two cases to illustrate when we refund and when we do not. When we have proof or reasonable evidence that the fault lies in the seed or is due to any negligence on the part of our employees we make the refund. In a few cases we have not carefully investigated to get evidence before making a refund but we always assume the right to make a thorough and careful investigation.

In any contract the responsibility of carrying out the conditions of the contract are divided between the two parties. In buying and selling seeds under a guaranty both parties must be held for their share of the contract. **A guarantee or contract should protect both the buyer and the seller** and it will do this if each does his part. For example: We sell you seed upon which we have made both purity and germination tests and these are both good. We ship you the seed and if you plant it immediately without saving sample for purity or germination test you have covered up your only evidence of the quality of the seed that you received. Many things can happen to seed after it is sown that are not the fault of the seed or the seedsman. For another example let us cite an extreme case. You order some barley and it happens through an error in marking bags at our warehouse that you are sent wheat instead of barley. You plant this without looking at it and then later come back for a refund because of the error. This could not be collected for you had an opportunity to examine the seed before sowing. You could easily distinguish wheat from barley and could then have had the mistake adjusted at our expense before any harm had been done. In this latter case you did not assume your share of the responsibility of correcting the error made by us.

PLEASE REMEMBER

We do everything in our power to see that the seeds we send out are right and assume a financial responsibility to the amount paid us for the seed purchased.

We cannot guarantee a crop from our seeds for there are so many factors which go to influence a crop which are entirely beyond our control and we cannot conduct a crop insurance business.

Complaints, if any, should be made as soon as the fact on which complaint is made can be determined. If this is done and the fault lies in shipping or in an accidental mixture of seeds or anything else of this kind it may be possible for us to remedy it before any harm is done.

In making this guarantee and in selling guaranteed seeds we are going outside of established customs. Nearly all seedsmen make no guarantee whatever but publish what is known as the "Seedsman's Disclaimer" which reads as follows:

The Guarantee (?) of the Ordinary Seedsman.

"We give not warranty express or implied as to purity, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

Please compare this with our guarantee and see which you would rather buy your seeds under. It sums down to this: Do you wish to be protected or do you wish to assume the entire responsibility of seeds after they leave the seedsman's hands. This matter rests entirely with you and it is worth considering.

I have bought only a few packages of garden seed from your Company, but everything I got with the exception of two packages of sweet corn grew and made good and everything was excellent in quality. From one package of Hubbard squash I raised over a 50 bushel wagon box full of fine squash. Frank E. Brown, Oldham, S. D.

I think your catalog could not be improved much as it contains honest descriptions, and leaves out high colored pictures of vegetables and crops of something new to catch suckers. If you will continue to sell good seeds at an honest price you and those who sow them will prosper.

W. J. Kelly, Claremont, S. D.



SPECIAL MENTION



MODEL GARDEN COLLECTION

30 choice varieties of garden seeds all carefully selected; retail value \$2.00 mailed to your address postpaid for \$1.00. See inside front cover.

DIAMOND BRAND GRASS SEEDS

Please remember that when you buy Diamond Brand grass, clover and alfalfa seeds, you are buying seed that you know is right.

FREE BOOK ON ALFALFA

A new book "Alfalfa in the Northwest" by W. A. Wheeler will be sent free to any purchaser of alfalfa seed or to any one who will send 3 names of those interested in alfalfa.

HOLDEN'S IDEAL CORN TESTER

The tester that many seedsmen object to because their corn won't stand this kind of a test. All of our corn must stand this test or go for feed.

IMPROVED CYCLONE SEEDER FREE

On page 31 read how we send free to our customers Broadcast grass seeders. This seeder will sow your grass and clover seeds the way you want them sown.

OUR NEW SEED PACKET

We do not know of another seed house in the United States which gives you on the seed packet, the stock number, year grown and germination test of the seed contained.

THE BIG 4 TOMATOES

Read about—700 bushels ripe fruit from one-half acre—150 fruits on a single plant—ripe tomatoes the middle of July—Dakota grown tomato seed. See page 61-3.

A GUARANTEE THAT BINDS

We guarantee the seeds we sell to be as represented by us in that we will replace any seeds or refund the money on any seeds sold by us that prove to be otherwise.

MINNESOTA NO. 13 CORN

We offer this year seed grown from the finest stock of Minnesota No. 13 in the state of Minnesota. It is the highest yielding of which we have record. See page 19.

EARLY MURDOCK SEED CORN

This is the standard variety for central and southern South Dakota, southern Minnesota and northern Iowa. Becoming more popular every year. See pages 22 and 23.

THE HARDEST ALFALFAS KNOWN

Pages 32 to 35 inclusive give you a fund of information about the hardest alfalfas known in the world today. Read about them. Try them in a small way this year and increase your acreage later.

STOP HERE! READ PAGE 30

Before you go any further turn to page 30. You have had trouble with weed seeds on your farm. It is not necessary to introduce any more of them. Read the remedy on page 30.

Enclosed find ten cents for which mail to my address two packets of Icicle Radish seed. The ones I got from you are certainly the finest radishes I ever ate.

Mary C. Swihart, Capa, S. D., June 28, 1909.



PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING



WRITE plainly your name, postoffice, county and state on each and every order sent us. If shipment is to be by freight, be sure to state whether the railway station is the same as your postoffice or not.

Order early. A great many delays and other troubles can be avoided by ordering early and we will consider it an accommodation if you will do this.

Postage or Express prepaid. Always state manner you wish your order sent, whether by mail, express or freight. In considering our prices please bear in mind that we pre-pay the postage or express on seeds listed by the packet, ounce, fraction of an ounce, pint, third-pint, pound, fourth-pound or quart, unless otherwise stated. Seeds go by mail or express at the special prepaid rate of eight cents per pound. The smallest charge by express is ten cents. If you are located near an express office and your shipment weighs 20 ounces or more it is better to ship by express as it is safer.

Premium. On any order for seeds priced per **packet, ounce, fraction of an ounce or third-pint** to the amount of \$1.00 or more we allow a premium of 25 cents worth of seeds for each \$1.00 sent with order. This means that for every \$1.00 sent for such seed, \$1.25 worth of seed may be selected. This premium will not be allowed on seeds not included under these specifications. No discount or premium will be allowed on Model Garden Collections.

Cash must accompany order and should be in the form of money order, bank draft or as currency in a registered letter. Stamps will be accepted for amounts under one dollar.

Samples. We furnish samples of our farm seeds to prospective buyers on request. These are all sent free except with ear corn on which a charge of ten cents per ear is made to cover cost of mailing. Samples of corn shelled and graded are sent free.

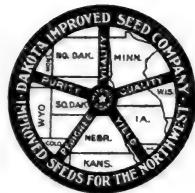
Delays in Shipment. If we cannot send your order the same day that it is received we will mail you a card stating that we have received your order and we state the amount of money enclosed and the number of the order. If this notice or the seeds themselves do not reach you in reasonable season write to us without delay so that we can look the matter up. If your order can be filled within a few days this is all the notice we give. If for some reason shipment on a part or all of your order is unavoidably delayed, we will give you notice. It sometimes happens that we are out of stock or our stock may not be cleaned ready for shipment or there may be other reasons. Write to us if your order does not arrive in due season.

FREIGHT RATES FROM MITCHELL, S. D. IN EFFECT JAN. 1, 1911.

Given in Cents Per 100 lbs., Less Than Car Lots.

Garden seeds, grass and clover seeds and potatoes go as third class; grain and corn as fourth class. We have been informed by the Railroad companies that the one-half rate on seeds that has been in effect heretofore has been cancelled. We will do our best to have this special seed rate re-instated.

		3rd	4th			3rd	4th			3rd	4th
Salem	S. D.	.16	.12	Yankton	S. D.	.22	.17	Lincoln,	Neb.	.55	.45
Sioux Falls	"	.21	.16	Elk Point	"	.27	.20	Omaha	"	.46	.35
Woonsocket	"	.15	.11	Bridgewater	"	.15	.12	O'Neill	"	.74	.59
Wolsey	"	.18	.14	Canton	"	.21	.16	Terry,	Mont.	.97	.72
Redfield	"	.22	.18	Flandreau	"	.27	.20	Miles City		.04	.79
Aberdeen	"	.27	.21	Howard	"	.20	.16	Musselshell	"	1.28	1.05
Bowdle	"	.36	.27	Bradley	"	.34	.26	Lewistown	"	1.47	1.26
Mobridge	"	.40	.30	Andover	"	.32	.24	Butte	"	1.58	1.35
Orient	"	.38	.28	Milbank	"	.41	.30	Billings	"	1.32	1.11
McLaughlin	"	.54	.46	Watertown	"	.34	.26	LeMars,	Iowa	.38	.29
Lemmon	"	.65	.51	Faulkton	"	.34	.26	Eagle Grove	"	.51	.38
Plankinton	"	.14	.10	Gettysburg	"	.38	.28	Sanborn	"	.35	.27
Chamberlain	"	.20	.16	Hettinger,	N. D.	.72	.55	Rock Valley	"	.27	.21
Kennebec	"	.32	.28	Linton	"	.53	.41	Manilla	"	.46	.34
Murdo	"	.49	.42	Edgeley	"	.47	.36	Charles City	"	.43	.37
Belvidere	"	.57	.49	Oakes	"	.52	.40	Cedar Rapids	"	.57	.45
Rapid City	"	.73	.64	Fargo	"	.68	.52	Des Moines	"	.52	.40
DeSmet	"	.24	.18	Grand Forks	"	.94	.72	Sioux City	"	.30	.22
Huron	"	.21	.18	Wahpeton	"	.61	.47	Chicago	Ill.	.67	.47
Miller	"	.29	.22	Jamestown	"	.96	.74	St. Louis	Mo.	.71	.52
Pierre	"	.38	.28	Minot	"	1.12	.92	Buffalo	N. Y.	.97	.68
Phillip	"	.74	.59	Worthington	Minn.	.33	.24	Dallas,	Tex.	1.51	1.31
Underwood	"	.90	.73	Winona	"	.43	.37	Denver,	Col.	1.10	.87
Belle Fourche	"	.97	.81	Minneapolis	"	.43	.37	Casper	Wyo.	1.60	1.33
Buffalo Gap	"	.96	.79	Duluth	"	.67	.47	Leavenworth	Kan.	.67	.47
Dallas	"	.82	.65	Marshall	"	.43	.37	Milwaukee	Wis.	.67	.47
Tripp	"	.16	.12	Crookston	"	.82	.66	La Crosse	"	.43	.37
Armour	"	.18	.14	Fergus Falls	"	.74	.58	Seattle,	Wash.	2.20	1.90
Tyndall	"	.20	.15	St. Cloud	"	.59	.49	San Francisco,	Cal.	2.20	1.90
Platte	"	.27	.21	Fremont,	Neb.	.55	.44	Ogden,	Utah	1.84	1.50



ORDER SHEET FOR FIELD SEEDS

Dakota Improved Seed Company

Mitchell, South Dakota

WRITE PLAINLY

Name

Post Office

R. D., P. O. Box, or St. No.

County

State

Date

Shipping Point

R. R. **EXPRESS** **FREIGHT**

Check in space after manner of shipment

STATE AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Money Order,

Draft,

Currency,

Stamps,

Total,

PLEASE DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

No.

Filled by	Date	Checked	How Shipped

Use this Sheet for Field Seeds, Machinery, Tools, etc. Use Yellow Sheet for Garden Seeds

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

Bus.	Lbs.	CROP	VARIETY	Amount Forward
		Corn		
		Corn		
		Wheat		
		Oats		
		Barley		
		Flax		
		Spelts		
		Field Peas		
		Millet		
		Rape		
		Sorghum		
		Potatoes		
		Potatoes		
		Buckwheat		

KEEP A COPY OF THIS ORDER



Buy only "Diamond Brand" Grass, Clover and Alfalfa Seeds; they are right in every respect. None better at any price. . . .

Use the following lines for remarks or instructions regarding This Order only.
Use separate sheet for any other subject.

OUR GUARANTEE Our Guarantee: We guarantee the seeds we sell to be as represented by us in that we will replace any seeds or refund the money on any seeds sold by us that prove to be otherwise.

FREE With every order for grass, clover or alfalfa seeds at catalog prices to the amount of \$20.00 or over we will send an Improved Cyclone Seeder free upon request. Only one will be sent as a premium to any one customer however large the order. It will not be sent unless you ask for it.



ORDER SHEET FOR GARDEN SEEDS

Dakota Improved Seed Company
Mitchell, South Dakota

WRITE PLAINLY

Name _____

Post Office _____

R. D., P. O. Box, or St. No.

County _____ *State* _____

Date _____

Express Office —

Ship by MAIL *EXPRESS* *FREIGHT*

STATE AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Money Order.

Draft: 10/10/2013

Currency.

Stamps.

Total, 11.

PLEASE DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

No.

No.

Filled | *Date* | *Checked* | *How*

1. *What is the primary purpose of the study?*

WE PREPARE CARRYING CHARGES ON ALL ORDERS LISTED AT POSTRAID PRICES.

ALL ORDERS LISTED AT EXPRESS OR FREIGHT PRICES SENT CHARGES COLLECT

Use This Sheet For Garden Seeds ONLY

READ PREMIUM REGULATIONS ON OTHER SIDE

Don't Forget the "BIG 4" TOMATOES

QUANTITY

AMOUNT FORWARD

TOTAL - - -

KEEP A COPY OF THIS ORDER

PREMIUM

Of 25 cents worth of Seeds extra
on each \$1.00 sent with order.

Does NOT apply on Wheeler's Model Garden Collection
Does NOT apply on Bulk Seeds
DOES apply on all orders of Pkts., Ounce, Fraction of an
Ounce, and one-third Pint.

The Story of a \$5,000.00 Refund on Seed Corn

READ ABOUT THIS BEFORE ORDERING YOUR SEED CORN FOR THIS SEASON'S PLANTING.

They say that when a man talks about his honesty it is well to look out for him. That is all very well and good but we wish to tell you this story of a \$5,000.00 refund anyway and then we will feel better.

Last year was a bad one for seed corn. Much of the corn saved for seed would not grow at all and the rest of it was not as good as it should have been. In the fall we got together what we thought was a fine lot of seed corn and it did look like it too. We tested this corn when it was brought in both for percentage of germination and percentage of moisture. We kept testing this corn during the winter and all of it tested between 85% and 98%. We made tests every few weeks so that we knew we were right in our observations.

In January we found that we were short of Minnesota No. 13 corn and we knew of a dealer in Minnesota who had several cars that were said to be fine high germinating corn. In order to supply the needs of our customers we ordered a car of this corn on over a 90% test. We received this corn in February and made a few tests from a few bags. These tests, though not perfect in every way, appeared satisfactory considering the prevailing conditions with seed corn last year. A short time after this we shipped nearly all of this corn on orders in hand. The corn had hardly left our warehouse before our seed tester reported that our later tests on this stock were low, running between 50 and 70%. We immediately sent a circular letter to every one to whom we had sent this corn asking them to test the corn and report to us. We said that if the corn was not right we would refund the money paid. Nearly every one who had received the corn reported tests similar to our last tests, so we refunded the money on practically the entire car of corn.

About this time in February we had a car of fine looking Early Murdock corn which we were getting ready to ship out in small lots to our customers. The tests on this had run from 85% to 92% strong and we never saw a finer looking lot of Early Murdock corn. We got this all ready to ship in the early part of March. We had booked orders for the entire amount and had begun to cancel orders as we had no more to offer. Just as we were ready to ship this lot our seed tester reported several low tests on this corn. We made further tests to verify the results and found them to be the same. We then wrote to all parties to whom we had promised this corn telling them the situation and returning their money.

On these two large lots of corn and one or two small lots that went the same way we refunded over \$5000.00. But this is not all. We kept an office force busy checking this up and writing to these parties for two months. As far as it was possible to check the sales we did so and NOT ONE KERNEL OF THIS POOR SEED CORN WAS EVER ALLOWED TO GET INTO THE GROUND WITH OUR CONSENT. We did not wish to be the means of a farmer spending time and money planting corn that would not give a good stand just because he had depended upon us to send him what was right. Many of our customers wrote to us that they would have planted the corn without testing it if we had not called their attention to the matter.

With all the difficulty with seed corn last spring and the general low germination we did not have a dozen complaints on corn that was planted. Upon investigation we found that most of these were not just complaints.

We sometimes make mistakes but we try to do just what is right in the matter and think that we are justified in saying that you can trust your seed-corn business with us.

We have learned some things about this matter and will try to profit by them in the future. We would rather not have had the occasion arise to make it necessary to write the above confession. However we think that we owe it to our customers to make the proper explanations.

Our Guarantee Means Just What It Says.

Your catalog is full of common sense. I like it all the better. It is safer for us farmers to pick from. So far as I have tried seeds from other houses the past several years, I like yours by far the best. It is strictly an **honest house**. I guess I have one of the best dry farm gardens this year than anywhere for many miles around me and all the seeds came from you.

John Brinkman, Sidney, Mont.

What Others Say

Dakota Improved Seed Company,

Ipswich, S. D., Jan. 16, 1909.

Gentlemen:—

Last year I purchased Minnesota No. 13 seed corn of you and I believe it is due you to state the result. It cost me 20 cents more to seed an acre than would other seed available. For this twenty cents I obtained at least twenty bushels more per acre than did those using ordinary seed—conditions being practically the same. Apparently every kernel grew. My corn showed breeding true to name and recommendation. It was your seed that won the county prize for Edmunds County for the Northern district, (and many individual prizes as well) at the State Corn Show.

Perhaps you will remember after receiving the first ten bushels I sent check for more but you returned it with explanation that while the Company had seed corn for sale that remaining had not been selected or bred with as much care as the first shipment. I wanted the best I could get so ordered ten bushels shipped. On the closest examination I could see no difference and would have accepted it as being equal to the first.

In these days of anxiety to get a few more almighty dollars it is refreshing to see a seed company that places reputation and a square deal above gain. I do not believe it necessary to tell you to stick to it. Josh Billings said: "Honesty is the best policy but it keeps a man shocking poor." You may not make as much money the first few years under your system but I believe it will win in the long run. The public can be fooled part of the time but not all of the time. Here's success to you and all the patronage I have.

J. W. Parmley.

The Dakota Improved Seed Co.,

Highmore, S. D., Jan. 16, 1909.

Gentlemen:—

I am pleased to report that the garden seeds which I purchased from you last year came up to every requirement. Your method of testing and guaranteeing your seeds is very commendable. Under ordinary weather conditions I believe that the germination of your seeds in the field will nearly equal that made by your house before they are put upon the market.

Permit me to speak a word of praise for your Brown County Yellow Dent corn. The half bushel of seed which I got from you last spring did not reach me until after all my other corn was planted. I planted this on a separate plot and gave it the same treatment as my other corn. We had no rain from July 4th until August 13th—at the latter date the Brown County Dent corn was well eared with an occasional ear getting ripe while the rest of my corn was standing still waiting for rain. Had it not rained on August 13th the Brown County Dent would have made good corn, as it was practically made at that time, while the other corn would have been a failure. My main crop the following year will be Brown County Dent, for, although it is a small corn, it is more drought resistant than any other corn in South Dakota. I would recommend its use everywhere west of the 99th parallel.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. Stoner.

I have bought seeds from you two seasons, once while in N. Dak. All have proved to be of high germination. Your method of doing business has been satisfactory to me—filling orders as far as possible promptly and not delaying the whole order on account of being short on a few, and then forwarding shortage at the earliest possible time.

Fred J. Engel, Alzada, Mont.

Your seeds were very satisfactory though I failed to raise a thing—the drouth hit me hard. But the seeds made a good start and showed what they would do if they had a chance. I expect to go at it again next year and try yours again.

Alvin C. Dickson, Billings, Mont.

Your manner of doing business is very satisfactory and your seeds are good, and what little experience I have had with them I find the onions and watermelons extraordinarily good, and hope that next year I can say the same of other varieties which I expect to order this year.

M. L. Russell, Baker, Mont.

Your method of stating plainly the percent of germination of the seeds in each package is a great help at planting time and will without doubt bring you many new customers.

C. R. Whitaker, Hastings, Minn.

I like your plan of sending seed free from mixture or adulteration. The only seed I ordered from you was 25 pounds of rape. It did real well considering the season.

J. Z. Downer, Roscoe, S. D.

I was well pleased with the seed I got. They all come fine and did well for the dry weather. I saw your display at the Fair this fall. I cannot speak too highly of your seed.

Mrs. Myrtle Clark, Broadland, S. D.

Always have thought your seeds were what you claimed for them.

Chas. E. Kavanaugh, Burke, S. D.

The seeds that I received of you this spring were first class.

Wm. J. Benda, Jackson, Minn.

I have had better success with your cucumbers, beet and salsify than any I ever sowed.

Chas. Chambers, Stratford, S. D.

The seed that I got from you was O. K.

C. F. Bartels, Wagner, S. D.



OUR METHOD OF HANDLING **SEED CORN**

HOW AND WHERE OUR SEED CORN IS GROWN.

Our corn is all grown for us by special growers under conditions that are right to produce that particular kind of corn. In order to produce the highest quality of seed that will give the greatest returns possible of the best corn we study each variety carefully and handle it in such manner as to produce the results desired. For example, corn for North Dakota is secured from the best breeders and growers in the region for which we are growing the corn and is grown for us one hundred miles or more south of the locality where the corn is bred so that it will fully mature before any possibility of freezing. **We have fully demonstrated that corn so matured has a much higher vitality than corn which takes the whole season up to the last day of grace in order to ripen.** Every year we go back to the same breeders and secure carefully bred stock from which to grow the corn that we ship out. To be sure this is growing corn south of where we expect to sell it. It must be held in mind, though, that **this corn is being bred under the northern conditions** and that the growing of the stock south for one year will make no apparent difference in the season when the corn is taken back to its home locality. The extra vitality secured in having the corn fully ripe at the season of the year when it should ripen more than offsets any possible objection to having the stock grown south for one year. We follow this practice particularly with corn for the extreme north for it is impossible to secure varieties that will ripen there so as to produce satisfactory seed corn every year. In fact, North Dakota produces but a small portion of the seed corn that is used. If it could be depended upon to do this satisfactorily every year we would say that the seed corn grown there, properly matured and carefully handled by the best methods would be our first choice. Under the existing conditions, our method comes the nearest to the ideal for northern seed corn. We have consulted the Agronomists of the Experiment Stations of Minnesota, North and South Dakota on this proposition and have their approval of the method.



MINNESOTA NO. 13 CORN.

the earliness of all our stocks by having them bred in the northern part of the region to which they are adapted and grow our stocks of seed a little south of this locality.

SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

All of our corn is selected first at the time of husking. This first selection includes from one-fifth to one-third of the output, depending upon the variety and the conditions of growing. If the variety contains more moisture that would be contained in good air dry corn it is racked, and selected again at the time of racking. When the corn is removed from the racks and prepared for shipping, it is all gone over again and all ears which appear to be shrunken or in any other ways show signs of poor quality or vitality are culled out. Corn that is bred in the north and grown south is usually so dry at the time of husking that it shells quite a percentage from the ear in handling. Such corn is not racked, but is carefully stored in small piles or small crates in a dry room. This is given a second selection at the time it is prepared for shipment. All our corn is, therefore, selected on the ear at least twice and much of it three times before it is shelled or shipped.

STORING AND CURING.

None of our corn is stored in open cribs. It is all placed in dry rooms where it is kept until time to be shipped. Corn that is husked when it contains any excess of moisture is carefully racked in frames which hold one layer of ears to each frame. There is an air space of about one inch over every layer of ears. This provides for full circulation and drying without injury to the germination. We find that the best results are secured from seed that is grown far enough south so as to mature and dry in the field by the first week in September. As this cannot always be done we find it necessary to rack some of the corn in order to dry it without any injury to its vitality.

TESTING.

All lots of corn that come into our warehouse are tested for germination when they come in. We also make tests on all lots during the time the corn is in store so that we know at any time just what the vitality of each stock is. No corn is considered as satisfactory to be shipped unless it shows a strong germination of over 85%. Most of our stocks show tests of from 90% to 100%. Every season we discard stocks of corn which show a germination below our standard. This corn may have been carefully selected and placed on racks in our warehouses, but still show a very low germination. In such cases we simply discard the stock and sell it for feeding purposes.

SHIPPING EAR CORN.

Various methods have been devised for the shipping of seed corn on the ear and nearly all of them have serious objections. Sacks, crates and barrels have been used but are all open to criticism. We are using the tight wire-bound box for the shipment of most of our ear-corn and we think we have something better than anything that has been used heretofore. A tight box prevents to a large extent the shelling of the corn in shipment and what does shell is held in the box. Neither can corn in a box of this kind be meddled with. Altogether, we are very well pleased with this method of shipping ear-corn.

SHELLING AND GRADING.

All corn that is put out as shelled corn by us is carefully graded by the best grading machinery, thus removing practically all of the kernels that are off in size or shape. Grading removes from 10% to 30% of the shelled corn, depending upon the variety and condition of the stock. This process prepares the corn for the planter box. When graded

corn is purchased there is not the shrinkage and waste that is obtained with corn purchased on the ear. We recognize the fact that it is recommended by many experiment stations and agricultural papers that all corn should be purchased on the ear. Where seed is to be used for breeding plots or where the buyer questions the selection of the corn which is made, this is the best manner to procure it. For general planting we recommend shelled and graded seed in preference to seed on the ear because it has many advantages over corn on the ear.

CAN YOU AFFORD POOR SEED CORN.

Seed corn at \$1.00 per bushel costs from 12 to 17 cents per acre.

Seed corn at \$3 per bushel costs from 35 to 50 cents per acre.

A bushel of seed which increases the yield 5 bushels per acre at 30 cents per bushel is worth \$9.00.

Seed corn which costs \$3.00 per bushel must produce in order to pay for itself one bushel more of corn per acre than seed corn that costs \$1.00 per bushel.

The loss on a bushel of seed corn which gives a 50% stand is \$12.90 spent as rent of land not producing anything, and time spent in plowing and cultivating land without a crop.

I like your way better than any seedsman I have dealt with.

John H. Amick, Olalla, Wash.

Your way of doing business pleases me very much. If I ever need any seed will surely send to your house.

Philip DeMers,
Jefferson, S. D.

I like your style and your seeds. You seem to be trying to give the farmer the best seed you can get.

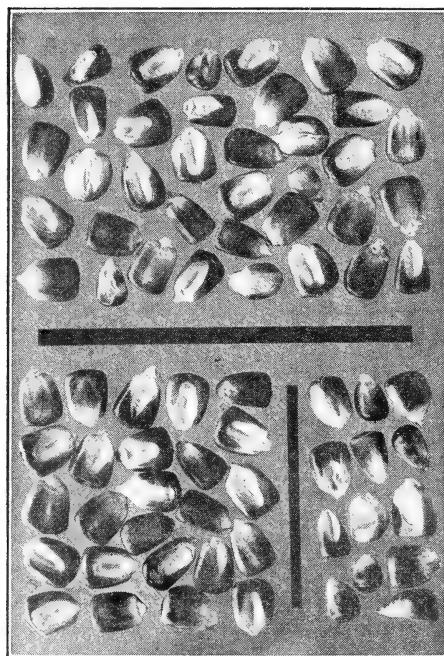
L. B. Bassett, Marion, N. D.
Mgr. Johnston Stock & Farming Co.

You are the only seedsman that I ever sent money to that I had faith that I would get a square deal.

E. D. Smith, Piedmont, S. D.



Box of Ear Corn Packed for Shipment.

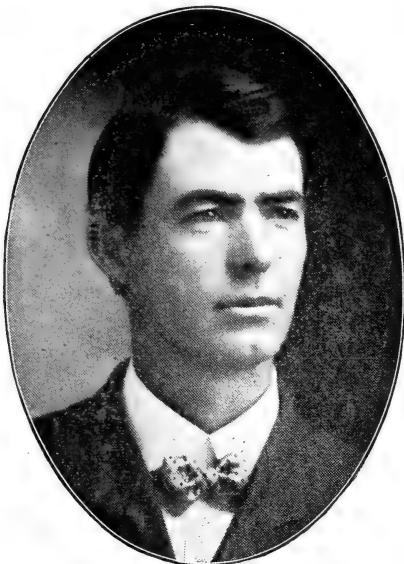


RESULTS OF GRADING SEED CORN

Top—Ungraded shelled seed corn containing all large butt kernels, small tip kernels and poorly shaped kernels.

Bottom—Left—Graded seed ready for planting.

Bottom—Right—Cull corn made up of butt, tip and bad-shaped kernels screened out by the grading process.

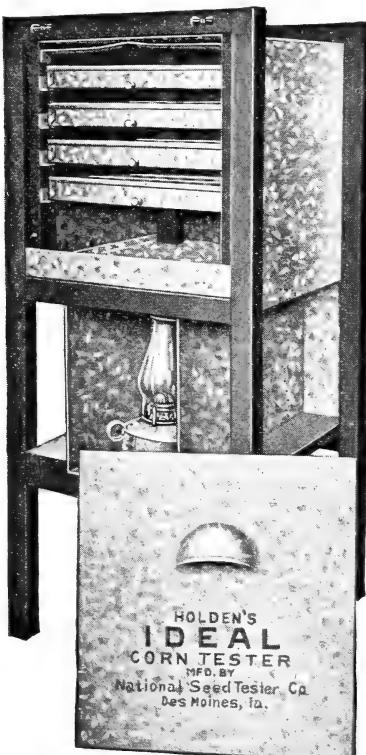


The Late C. E. TWAMLEY

Inventor of Holden's Ideal Corn Tester. For three years Secretary of the South Dakota Corn and Grain Growers Association.

TEST YOUR SEED CORN WITH HOLDEN'S IDEAL CORN TESTER

It will make more money than any other machine or implement on your farm. You can test from 200 to 800 ears at one time. It takes only three to four hours to fill the trays and the tester does the rest, making a thorough germination test in four days.



No. 2-400-Ear Cabinet Tester

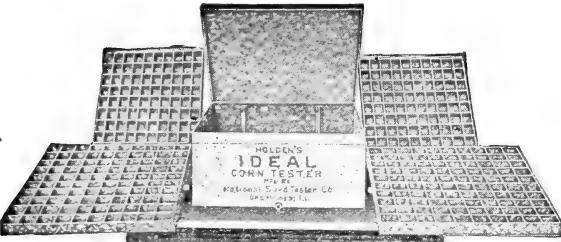
PRICES

F. O. B. Mitchell, S. D., or Des Moines, Iowa
 No. 4. 200-ear box tester, . \$ 5.00
 No. 1. 400-ear box tester, . 10.00
 No. 2. 400-ear cabinet tester, 15.00
 No. 3. 800-ear cabinet tester, 30.00

Write for descriptive booklet and learn all about this Wonderful Tester.

ONE EAR OF SEED EQUALS FROM

3 TO 12 BUSHELS OF CROP



No. 1-400-Ear Box Tester

Dakota Improved Seed Co.
 Mitchell, - - - South Dakota



CORN FOR THE NORTH



We have heard people say that North Dakota would some day produce more corn per acre and better corn than Iowa or Illinois. We hardly believe so strong a statement as this, but we do know that North Dakota and other northern regions are increasing their corn acreage and yield every year and that some of the more southern localities will have to look to their laurels in corn production. The one thing that is bringing about this greater production of corn in the north is the introduction of earlier and hardier varieties of high yield and good quality. We are laboring tooth and nail to secure the right corn for the north and know that our efforts are being rewarded. In our Brown County Yellow Dent we know that we have something that will produce a crop of corn under conditions where other varieties fail. We are not bragging on its purity of type and are not putting it up against Reid's Yellow Dent for blue ribbons, but we are putting our highest recommendation back of it for the Northwestern states where "corn raising" is always followed with a question mark.



Cutting Corn With a Binder. The Best Method of Harvesting the Smaller Varieties of Corn in the North.

conditions for which we are growing our corn. We know that seed corn bred and developed in the extreme north but grown for one year south of this latitude to produce a high quality and high germination is better for northern planting than seed corn grown in the extreme north and only partly matured. The extra vitality and growth secured by our method more than off-sets any possible lengthening of season that might be obtained in the one year this corn is grown away from home. We secure the seed from which we grow our stock from the north every year and do not continue to select it at our latitude. Results that are being obtained with this kind of corn serve to show that our position in this matter is right. It has the approval of all the agronomists of the northern states with whom we have consulted regarding it.

CORN CROP BETTER THAN SUMMER FALLOW.

Corn is grown in the north for other reasons than the mere production of a crop of corn. A corn crop takes the place of the summer fallow, and is a far better business proposition. If the crop of corn alone is a financial success it is clear gain because the benefits derived from the cultivated corn crop preceding a small grain crop will pay for the growing of the corn. Many are still making the mistake of trying to grow the large-eared, beautiful varieties that come from the south. They would far better grow one or more of our very early sorts that have been tried out and which we know will produce corn and good corn, if anything will.

The Brown County Yellow Dent corn is the best corn I have ever planted.

Hans Knudson, Andrews, Nebr.

I was well pleased with the Brown County Yellow Dent corn that I received of you. It was just as it was recommended.

H. A. Bigelow, Wessington Springs, S. D.

Corn Palace No. 13 came fine. Every kernel of it grew. I must say that I like the corn better than any other variety I ever used yet. I think I will get over 50 bushels per acre this year. The stalk is very tall—from 8 to 10 feet, the ears are very large and filled to very end of the cob. It is very deep kernel on the cob. I want to say that this Corn Palace No. 13 is the best corn I ever raised. My neighbors and all those who have seen it say the same.

Erling Evergaard, Kenneth, Minn.

Brown County Yellow Dent corn is a good corn for this part of South Dakota. I like your manner of doing business and believe you are on the right track for success.

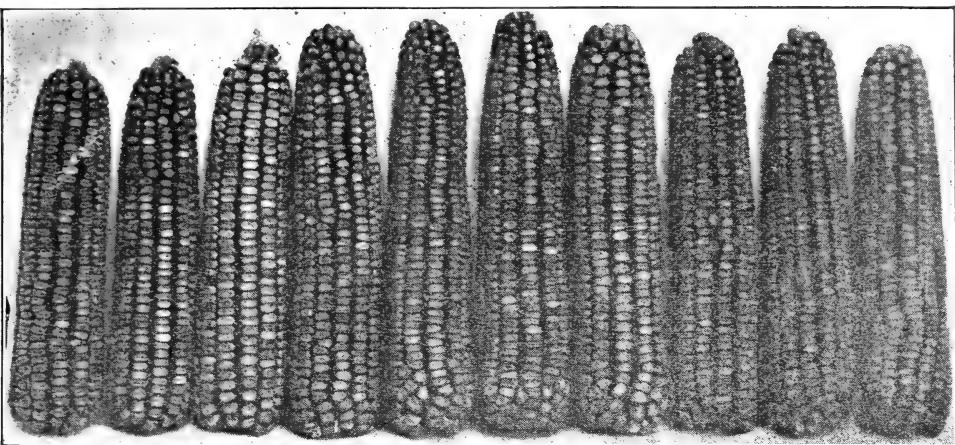
J. A. Halk, New Underwood, S. D.



BROWN COUNTY YELLOW DENT CORN



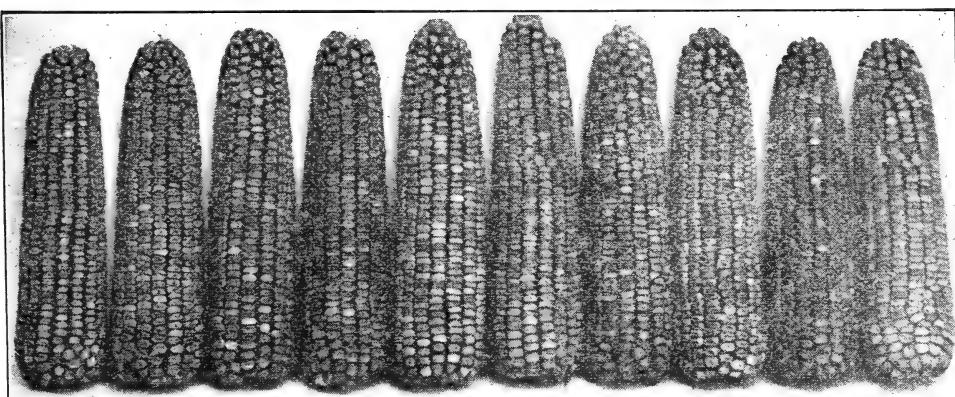
In 1906 we first ran across a variety of corn in Brown County which had made a good record for yield and earliness. It has been grown there and has matured satisfactorily every year for the past 18 or 20 years. It has been tested at the Highmore Experiment Station where it yielded between 45 and 50 bushels per acre. In 1907 at the same Experiment Station this corn out-yielded all other varieties and showed a drouth resistance second to none. In fact, there was no corn at the Highmore Station in 1907 that was nearly equal to this in resisting dry weather. In type it resembles the Pride of the North



and North Dakota Golden Dent. It has not been selected to uniformity of type and shows quite a variation in color and shape of kernel. This, however, does not injure it in any way when it comes to producing a good yield of corn under adverse circumstances. We believe that this corn planted in the northern part of South Dakota or in North Dakota is as safe a proposition as anything in the way of corn that can be secured. The seed from which our stock was grown has been grown continuously in Brown County for the past 18 or 20 years. Our stock is very good. We offer it shelled and graded per bushel \$3.25; 5 bushels or over \$3.00 per bushel.

EARLY PRIDE CORN

This variety is much earlier than the Minnesota No. 13 and within a few days as early as the Brown County Yellow Dent. It is really an early strain of the Pride of the North. Those who are acquainted with the Pride of the North know that it shells more corn in



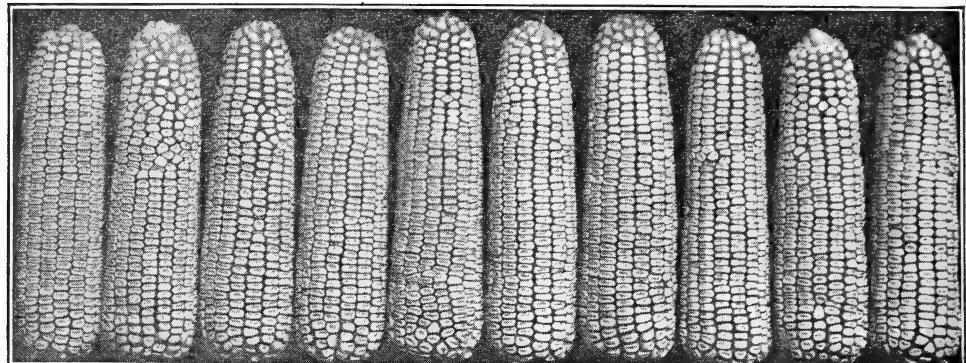
proportion to the cob than any other variety known. This holds true with this early strain. There are many other large eared stocks that are sold for Pride of the North that are not of the early type. We recommend this very highly for the northern half of South Dakota. Our stock is very good and shows a very high and strong germination. Per bushel shelled and graded \$3.25; 5 bushels or over at \$3.00 per bushel.



PAYNE'S WHITE DENT CORN



This variety of early white corn has been named after the man who has bred and grown it for a number of years near Lebanon, S. D. Mr. Payne also grows Brown County Yellow Dent and Early Pride, but this white corn he calls his own corn and he has a right to be proud of it. In testing with the Brown County corn it appears to be as good a yielder and practically as early as the Brown County corn. In drouth-resistance it has not been compared with the Brown County Yellow Dent in other localities so no general statement can be made, but on Mr. Payne's farm it has stood the test of all conditions that have



PAYNE'S WHITE DENT, GROWN BY B. F. PAYNE, LEBANON, S. D., IN 1909.

This Sample Of Ten Ears Won First Premium in White Dent and Sweepstakes for Northern District at the S. D. Corn Show in 1910.

come to it during the entire time that it has been grown by Mr. Payne. This variety won first premium on white corn in the Northern district of South Dakota at the State Corn Show in 1908 and 1910. No one can go amiss in trying this corn in the extreme north. The cut on this page will give a very good idea of the type of ear. We offer it shelled and graded only at the following prices. Per bushel \$3.25; 5 bushels or over at \$3.00 per bushel.

NORTHWESTERN DENT CORN.

This variety is a cross between a flint and a dent corn. The kernels are red and have a yellowish cap. In North Dakota this corn is grown perhaps more largely than any other one variety. It is extremely early and hardy in North Dakota and northern South Dakota. The ears are of fair size, rather long and slender. No other variety seems to have given the uniformly satisfactory returns in North Dakota that are given by the Northwestern Dent. Price per bushel shelled and graded \$3.25; 5 bushels or over at \$3.00 per bushel.

SQUAW FLINT CORN.

There is always a demand for Squaw Flint corn for planting on the new land in the northwest. It can always be depended upon to produce some corn if planted any time before the 4th of July. We think some other varieties in most cases are better for planting even under these conditions, but we may be mistaken. Our stock of squaw flint corn is particularly well selected and represents a very good type of flint corn. Shelled and graded stock per bushel \$3.25; 5 bushels or over at \$3.00 per bushel.

TRIUMPH FLINT CORN.

The standard variety of yellow flint corn. Very early and one of the most productive of the flint varieties. This has given good results wherever tried in the Northwest. Per bushel, \$3.25; 5 bushels or over at \$3.00 per bushel.

WHITE FLINT CORN.

Similar to Squaw Flint but almost white in color. We have only a small stock and offer it while it lasts at \$3.00 per bushel shelled and graded.

Payne's White Dent corn is the earliest and the best drouth resister I have seen. Your seeds are the best I used this year and I like your way of doing business better than most seedsmen. Yours is the best little catalog that I have read.

Lewis Stephens, Kadoka, S. D.

Minnesota No. 13 with me is a dependable standby, when others failed this stood by me. Your seeds and manner of doing business are good and one feature I like is your tag system.

A. A. Webster, LaFayette, Minn.



MINNESOTA CORN

No. 13



This corn needs no recommendation from us. Anyone who has been at all in touch with corn growing in Minnesota, and the Dakotas knows about Minnesota No. 13 corn and its record. Introduced by the Minnesota Experiment Station in 1896 it has been distributed across the United States and into some portions of Canada. It is generally considered as the best early corn. We now have some varieties that are earlier but it is difficult to find

as early a corn as Minnesota No. 13 that is equal in quality and yield. It will go down into history as having done more to extend the corn belt in the northern states than any other one variety. The yield of Minnesota No. 13 in Minnesota and the Dakotas ranges from 40 to 90 bushels per acre; 50 bushels per acre is an average yield. We offer this corn in two strains, the Minnesota Experiment Station strain and the Corn Palace strain.



Corn-Breeding Plot of Mr. Uhlhorn, St. James Minnesota.

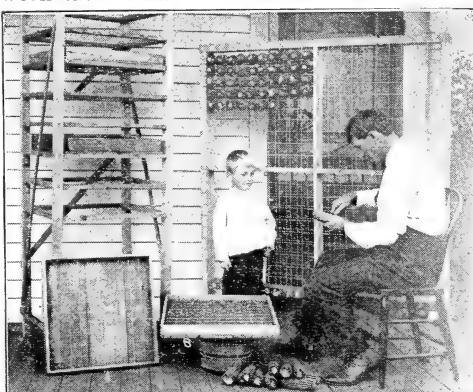
to grow this strain of Minnesota No. 13 corn for conducted with great care a breeding plot of this Experiment Station. Each year the Station uses five ears from each of the highest yielding rows in the ear-to-the-row test for their work and Mr. Uhlhorn selects the seed for his field from the remaining corn in these high-yielding rows. In 1909 the average yield of the rows in the breeding plot was 65 bushels per acre; the highest yielded about 70 bushels and the lowest 59 bushels. We know of no better stock of Minnesota No. 13 than that grown by Mr. breeding plot of this variety in co-operation with the Minnesota Experiment Station. Each year the Station uses five ears from each of the highest yielding rows in the ear-to-the-row test for their work and Mr. Uhlhorn selects the seed for his field from the remaining corn in these high-yielding rows. In 1909 the average yield of the rows in the breeding plot was 65 bushels per acre; the highest yielded about 70 bushels and the lowest 59 bushels. We know of no better stock of Minnesota No. 13 than that grown by Mr. Uhlhorn. We consider that Mr. Uhlhorn is a valuable addition to our list of seed-corn producers.

Our stock of Mr. Uhlhorn's corn this year is limited. Our other stocks have all been produced by good growers from seed not more than two or three years removed from the Minnesota Experiment Station. We offer this on the ear or graded at \$3.25 per bushel, 5 bushels or over at \$3.00 per bushel.

CORN PALACE NO. 13.

This strain of Minnesota No. 13 has given wonderful returns in southern Minnesota for the past twelve years. It is about a foot taller than the earliest strains of the No. 13 and has a somewhat larger ear and the kernel has a fuller cap. There is not usually so much space between the rows as in the earlier strain. The kernels are about the same type and shape. In the field the corn grows about a foot or so higher. We recommend this strain for the latitude of southern Minnesota and Mitchell, S. D. At the National Corn Exposition in 1909 this strain of Minnesota No. 13 corn took the first premium for single ear in Minnesota and the second premium in the ten ear class in Minnesota. Per bushel on the ear or shelled and graded \$3.25, 5 bushels or over at \$3.00 per bushel.

I want you to know I was well pleased with the seeds I got of you. We bought garden seed of you in 1908 and had enough left for 1909, and in 1910 we bought 5 bu. of Corn Palace No. 13 seed corn. It must have all come as there was none missing when it came up. Miss Etta Meyer, Fairmont, Minn.



Mr. Uhlhorn Testing His Seed Corn Before Planting.



RIVERVIEW SPECIAL CORN



Hanson County, South Dakota has a reputation for fine corn. There are other counties which can produce just as good corn as Hanson County, but which have not developed the reputation held by this county at the present time. Anyone who has visited the Hanson County Fair or has taken occasion to examine the Hanson County exhibit at the State Fair or Mitchell Corn Palace, knows the quality and breeding of some of the Hanson County product.

Some years ago a man named Shabinaugh brought a stock of seed corn into Hanson County very similar in type to our Early Murdock. From the time of the introduction of the corn into the county up to the present time, it has been known to a greater or less extent as the Shabinaugh corn. Several strains of it have been developed in the hands of special breeders under the names of Dakota Gold, Fulton Yellow Dent, Hanson County Yellow Dent, Riverview Special and others. We have looked these over carefully and we think the Riverview Special which we are offering here comes nearer meeting our needs



A Group of Buildings on Riverview Ranch the Home of Riverview Special Corn and the Riverview Herd of Red Polled Cattle.

for our latitude than the others. This strain hasn't been selected for the largest type of corn. The ear, however, is of good size and the season of the corn is somewhat earlier than some of the other strains. None of the types have been selected so that they are very pure, but all are good yielders, have a good depth of kernel, shell a large percentage of corn to the ear, produce an ear on practically every stalk, and, summing it all up, they produce a good yield of fine quality corn.

The Riverview Special has been developed by W. S. Hill on his Riverview Ranch five miles south of Alexandria. S. D. Riverview Ranch consists of 1360 acres and is located along the Jim River in the best corn growing section of the county. It is the home of the famous Riverview herd of Red Polled Cattle which has taken first place at the state fairs of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa and Nebraska for several years. Mr. Hill has grown hundreds of acres of Riverview Special corn every year for several years and has maintained a separate breeding plot from which to select his seed, special care being taken to improve it in both quality and yield. Prices per bushel on the ear or shelled and graded, \$3.00; in lots of 5 bushels or over \$2.50 per bushel.

LEAMING CORN

This is the oldest known variety of corn, having been originated by J. S. Leaming near Wilmington, Ohio, in 1826. Since that time it has been in the hands of hundreds of corn breeders, each one breeding along slightly different lines yet it has retained many of its original characteristics. Our stock has been bred under South Dakota conditions and we can recommend it nearly as far north as the latitude of Mitchell, but would not advise its use much north of here. Our stock comes from a very high yielding strain. The field in which it was grown was the sensation of the entire neighborhood. The Leaming is not a rank growing variety being more of a producer of grain than stem. It has very little tendency to sucker and does not remain green late in the fall. The ear is tapering and has a good deep well-shaped kernel. Price on the ear or graded single bushel \$3.00, 5 bushel lots or over \$2.50 per bushel.

I intend writing you to let you know that I changed my mind last spring and planted that bushel of Brown County Dent corn. I planted it on the 16th of June, almost too late to plant, yet on the 10th inst. I picked ripe corn—the white corn of my own raising which I planted at the same time will not have any corn on at all.

I honestly believe if I had planted the Brown County Dent corn about the first of June I would have had a better crop, it is certainly the corn for this country. It had no rain to speak of—the rains going all around us this summer. If I stay in this country another year I will plant nothing but Brown County Dent.

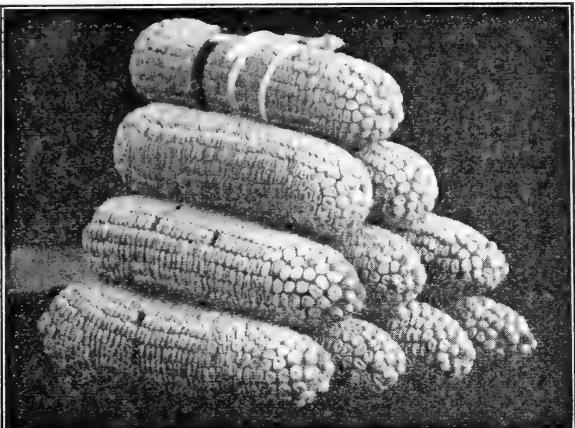
Geo. W. Stangl, Okaton, S. D., Sept. 26, 1910.



MINNEHAHA WHITE DENT CORN



This variety of corn has been grown by Mr. A. C. Collins at Sioux Falls, S. D., for about a dozen years. During this time it has yielded from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. In point of yield we do not know that there is another variety in the southern part of the state that excels it. It is certainly a very strong strain of white dent. Our illustration shows the first prize ten ears of corn at the S. D. Corn Growers' Association in 1906. This variety also took the first premium at the South Dakota Fair in 1909. Wherever entered this corn carries away some of the premiums. Many of the selected ears from the crop of 1910 weighed over 20 ounces each when gathered and did not lose more than from one to two ounces in drying. In general we do not approve of the selection of large ears for planting. Our observations seem to show that with most varieties the biggest yield is obtained through the selection of the medium sized ears of the type or variety. In the Minnehaha White Dent however, Mr. Collins has secured a combination of size of ear, earliness and productiveness that is hard to beat for the latitude of Sioux Falls and Mitchell. It is Mr. Collins' corn that has put Minnehaha county on the map in the production of large corn. This was particularly noticeable the



First Premium Minnehaha Dent, S. D. Corn Growers' Association, 1906.

past season (1910) when this corn out-distanced all its yield.

Mr. Collins has planted this corn on all kinds of land and under all conditions and has never failed to produce a good crop. Mr. Collins is now eighty years old and has worked long and hard in studying the production of good corn. When he is gone the Minnehaha White Dent will be left as a monument to his courage and ability.

The stock we offer this season was grown and cured on the farm of Mr. Collins near Sioux Falls. Per bushel on the ear or shelled and graded \$3.50; 5 bushels or over at \$3.00 per bushel.

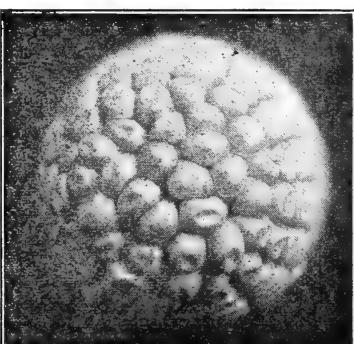
SILVER KING CORN

In describing this variety of corn we quote from the book "Corn" by Bowman & Crosby:

History. Silver King Early Dent corn was originated and developed by A. J. Goddard of Fort Atkinson, Iowa. Of the truly great breeders of corn which have carried on their work in Iowa, Mr. Goddard is the foremost. In 1869 he purchased a bushel of seed corn from a man living in Eldorado, Fayette County, Iowa. The seed originally came from Indiana. Mr. Goddard has persistently kept the large, yet early maturing type in mind. Selection in the field each year has tended to produce uniformity and fixity of breed characteristics. Silver King corn was successfully shown at the World's Fair in New Orleans in 1884 and again at Chicago in 1886. Its value as a heavy yielder for the northern localities has led Prof. R. A. Moore, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, to distribute it over the state. Results show its adaptability. **Breed**

Characteristics. It is a pure white corn, very large ears for northern sections. The butts and tips have been bred to complete filling. The grain is very deep for such an early corn. Its maturity is assured every year."

The Silver King corn in southern Minnesota and South Dakota has equalled its record in northern Iowa. We secured the seed for our crop in 1910 from southern Minnesota where it was grown by Mr. Goddard, the originator. We can recommend this corn along with the Minnehaha White Dent for the latitude of southern Minnesota, northern Iowa and South Dakota south of Mitchell and Sioux Falls. Per bushel on the ear or graded \$3.50; 5 bushels or more at \$3.00 per bushel.



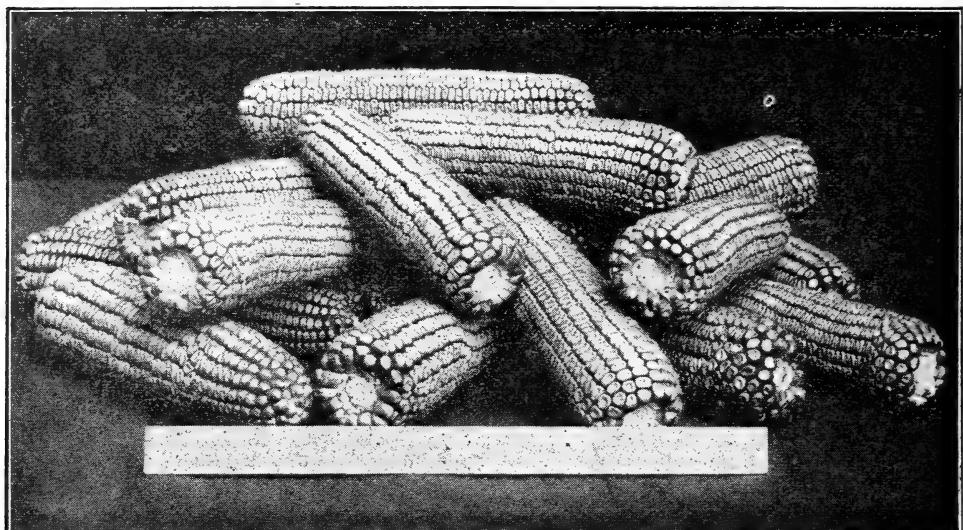
A GOOD TIP.



EARLY MURDOCK CORN

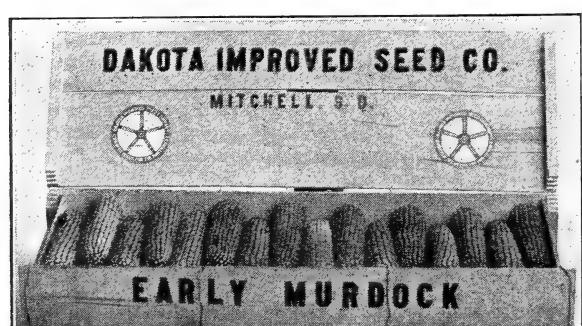


In northern Illinois, northern half of Iowa, northeastern Nebraska, southern half of South Dakota and Wisconsin and the southern tier of counties in Minnesota there are many serious problems that come in the growing of corn. This great region happens to be in the latitude where the very large varieties of corn are occasionally caught by frost. It is true that in some years such varieties as Reid's Yellow Dent, Silver Mine and others of this season mature satisfactorily and give very fine yields. There are other years in which these late varieties of corn are caught by frost and the crop is more or less damaged. Our Agricultural Colleges, Farmers' Institutes and farm papers have been pushing early seed-corn for a number of years for this region. Some have gone so far as to say that Reid's Yellow Dent should not be grown north of Des Moines, Iowa. Others have made equally radical statements regarding the late varieties of corn.



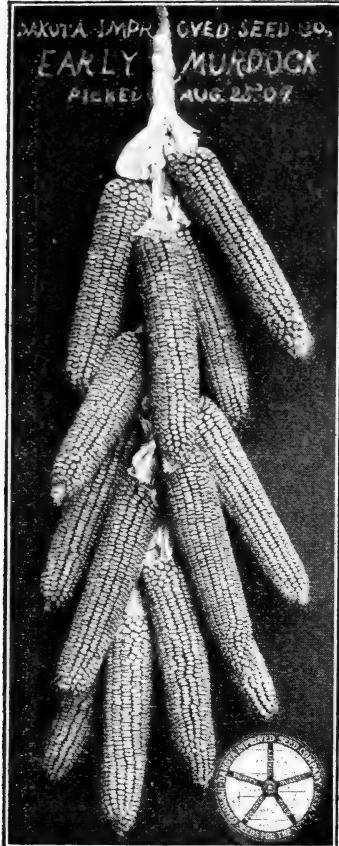
Early Murdock Corn Grown by C. F. Maynard, Burbank, S. D.

In offering the early Murdock corn we have a variety that has for the past 20 or more years been developed for earliness and yield. We think it more nearly meets our ideas of the ideal corn for the region we have mentioned than any other variety we know of. It is true that the ears are not large, but they are well formed, shell off a large percentage of corn to the ear; the kernel is deep; the germ is large and the color is as near pure as any variety of yellow corn of equal earliness that we know of. In feeding value the Early Murdock ranks second to none. It is almost impossible to find a starchy ear in the lot. Every one who sees a pile of this corn for the first time remarks "What a beautiful corn" and it certainly is true that the color of this corn is beautiful. It has the richest golden-yellow of any corn that we handle. The cobs are nearly all true to type. One rarely finds a white or pink cob in the stock.



Box of Early Murdock Packed for Shipment.

When we first offered this corn in 1908 we were not fully aware of the value of it for the Northwest. Since trying it out for three years and getting results from all those who have purchased seed of us, we find that we made no mistake in offering it and are in a position now to put our unqualified recommendation back of it. We have shipped it into all parts of northern Iowa, southern Minnesota, southern South Dakota and northeastern Nebraska and so far as reports are received it has made good everywhere that it has been sent. Many even say that it is nearly as early as Minnesota No. 13. In our locality, however, we consider that there is a week or ten days difference between



the two. The cut of a braid of ears shown on this page is from a photograph taken of corn picked from our field on August 25th, 1909. These ears were ripe and out of the way of frost at that time. Two-thirds of the field was in practically this condition.

Our stock of Early Murdock corn for this season has a germination test of over 90%. This germination is a strong germination and does not include weak sprouts. From a careful observation and estimate of the corn fields of Davison County, our home county, we think we are perfectly safe in saying that there were more acres of Early Murdock corn grown here in 1910, three years from its introduction here, than there were of all other recognized named varieties put together. And this in spite of the fact that we had to turn down hundreds of orders for Early Murdock seed corn in 1910 and supply other varieties or cancel the order altogether.

We do not especially recommend the planting of this variety of corn north of the latitude of Mitchell or the southern tier of counties in Minnesota. We have reports of very satisfactory yield and full maturity at quite a number of points north of this, but still we do not feel fully safe in recommending it very much north of this latitude.

Prices.

Per bushel on the ear or shelled and graded \$3.00. In lots of 5 bushels or over per bushel \$2.50.

You sent me 1 bushel of early Murdock corn. It is a little later than my other corn but it grew good and is the best crop I ever raised.

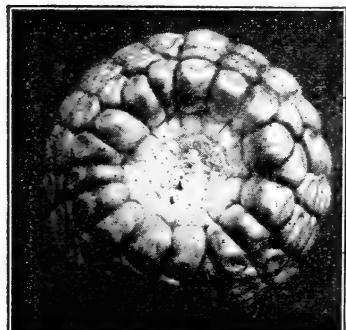
D. C. Brooks,
Myron, Minn.

I think your seeds are all right. I ordered 2 bushels of Early Murdock corn and you were sold out of that variety. You sent 2 bushels of White Rustler corn and every kernel grew. Had the best stand of corn this year for a long time.

Dudley Allen, Spencer, Nebr.

I have had corn from you for three years and it has been first class in growing quality and has matured to good sound corn. I took a bushel of Corn Palace No. 13 to a street fair at Welcome. There was over 40 bushels entered. It took first over all. It was bought by Forest Henery for \$5.00 a basket. He said he would not go home without it.

August Roloff, Welcome, Minn.

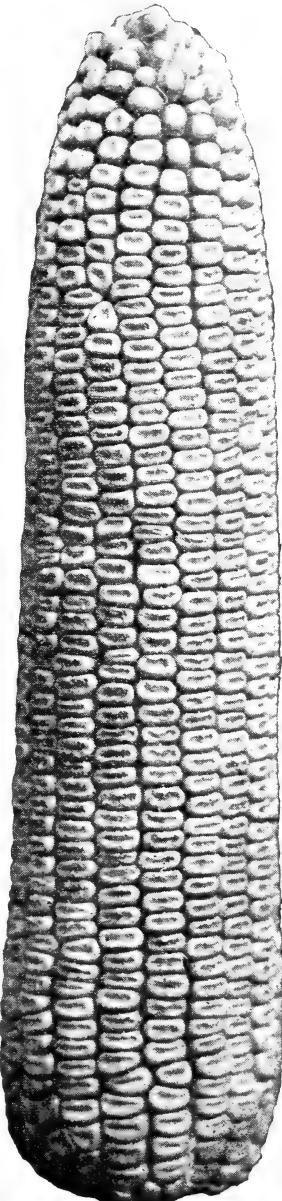


The Early Murdock is a good corn for this country. It will ripen here if it has half a chance. This has been a very poor year with us for corn, but last year I planted some June 10th. It did fine and got ripe too.

J. D. Vroom,
Howard, S. D.

We were very well pleased with the seed corn you shipped us last spring and it grew 96%.

William Groot,
Rock Valley, Ia.





RUSTLER WHITE DENT CORN



We have been watching the record of the Rustler White Dent corn through southern Minnesota and portions of South Dakota for several years. We wished to determine whether this variety should occupy a place in our list or not. Last year we put out between 300 and 400 bushels of Rustler White Dent to our customers and have received very favorable comments upon the results. It has given satisfactory yields and it has proved itself a very early variety for this type of corn. The ears are somewhat larger and longer than Minnesota No. 13, being very nearly the size of the Early Murdock. In season it comes between the Minnesota No. 13 and Early Murdock. The yields in all cases have been good. The stock that we offer this year was grown not far from Mitchell. It was fully matured and hard long before the frost so the quality is good and the germination test is high. We can highly recommend this variety for locations in the latitude of Mitchell and southern Minnesota, north to the latitude of Huron, S. D., and Mankato, Minn. It probably will mature in most seasons north of this latitude, but this is about the region to which we feel safe in recommending it. We offer selected stock, shelled and graded as follows: Single bushel \$3.00, 5 bushels or over at \$2.50 per bushel.

FODDER CORN

Fodder corn is a very valuable crop on the farm, but in the Northwest in particular it occupies a place that cannot be filled well by any other crop. It not only produces a large amount of forage to the acre, but supplies a cultivated crop that can be used in systems of crop rotation in place of the summer fallow. We all know that the summer fallow is not an economic proposition on the farm and that it is far better to grow a good cultivated crop and keep it well cultivated. In the selection of corn for fodder purposes we do not recommend planting the very large late varieties in the north because they do not come near enough to maturity to produce the largest amount of feeding value. They are mostly wood fiber and water. We recommend the early varieties that come nearly or quite to maturity for this purpose. It is not so necessary that the crop fully mature as it is with corn grown for other purposes but the nearer it comes to maturity the greater the food value and the more valuable it is to the stock feeding on it.

Fodder corn is also a good weed eradicator. When further cultivation is impossible it shades the ground to such an extent that very few weeds are developed.

Northern Fodder Corn suitable for growing in the extreme north. We use the earliest varieties we carry for this purpose. Per bushel \$1.50, 5 bushels or over at \$1.25 per bushel.

Medium Fodder Corn includes varieties like the Early Murdock and others of this season. Per bushel \$1.50, 5 bushels or over at \$1.25 per bushel.

Early Sweet Fodder, very fine for early feed. Sow broadcast or in drills. Pk. 95 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.65, bushel \$3.00.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder. Tall growing sweet corn producing a large weight of foliage and stalks per acre. Pk. 95 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.65, bushel \$3.00.

YIELD FOUR TIMES THAT OF WHITE RUSSIAN.

In regard to the Sixty-day oats bought of you will say that the season for grain was not very good, but these oats were even more plump and better than the seed you sent me and averaged 54 bushels per acre, machine measure. The White Russian oats I had raised for years yielded only 14 bushels per acre.

Yours respectfully,
W. F. BELL, Flandreau, S. D.

I bought some of your South Dakota grown alfalfa seed last spring and notwithstanding the dry season, I have an excellent stand of alfalfa. The seed certainly was good. I also got some garden seed from you and they all grew fine and I shall send you another order next spring.

John Murtha, Woonsocket, S. D.

I got the best crop of corn from Rustler White Dent ever seen in this country. The seeds I got of you were first class and I raised a bumper crop of corn.

Paul Schumacher, Lucan, Minn.



MINNESOTA WHEAT No. 169

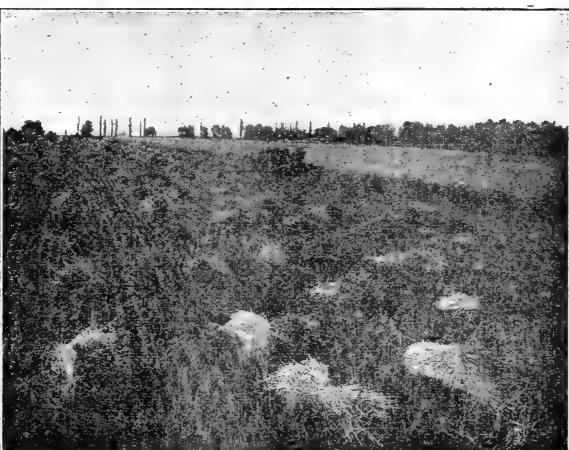


The Minnesota No. 169 occupies the highest position for quality as a milling wheat. It has won a national reputation in this respect. In Minnesota and some parts of North and South Dakota it appears to top the list for yield and we are inclined to think that taking everything into consideration it is one of the finest wheats known today in the Northwest. In Minnesota it has yielded from 3 to 5 bushels more per acre than the common varieties. In the northeastern and southeastern portions of South Dakota it has yielded well and has also become very popular. For anyone who has grown any blue stem varieties and has been successful with them we can recommend this as we know of no better variety for the northwest. We have a very good quality of pedigreed, graded stock, which we can offer at the following prices: Per bushel \$2.00; per sack of 2½ bushels \$4.75; 4 sacks or more at \$4.50 per sack.

KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT

In a large part of North and South Dakota the durum wheats have come to stay. They are particularly adapted to the dry regions and therefore do much better in the western portion of these two states. We do not recommend the growing of the durum wheats on an extensive scale much east of the James River in South Dakota. We do not recommend them anywhere in Minnesota as the returns have been poor. In many of the drier sections they have been known to give returns from 35 to 40 bushels per acre in seasons when the best bread varieties yielded from 12 to 18.

Per bushel \$2.00; Per sack of 2½ bushels, \$4.00; 4 sacks or more at \$3.75 per sack.



Minnesota No. 169 Wheat Yielding 39 Bushels Per Acre On Minnesota Farm.

The growing of winter wheat is still more or less of an experiment in North Dakota and northern Minnesota, but it is coming to be grown to a large extent in the southern half of Minnesota and in South Dakota.

Turkey Red is the standard variety. The stock that we have offered the past two years has been grown from seed that has been grown at the Experiment Station, Brookings, S. D., for five or six years. This seems to have stood the test for hardiness better than most of the other stocks. We will place reservation orders for 1911 at the following prices: Per bushel \$2.00; 10 bushels or over at \$1.80 per bushel, sacks included at this price.

EMMER or SPELTZ

This crop is becoming more popular every year. Very few farmers in the Northwestern Great Plains Region can afford to be without it. It produces a good yield under adverse circumstances where other crops would fail. It will stand more dry weather than any other grain crop with the possible exception of durum wheat. It produces more food value per acre than any of our other grains and is a valuable feed for all kinds of stock. The plant is almost entirely free from rust, smut and other grain diseases.

We wish to do everything we can to encourage the growing of Emmer in the Northwest. Farmers in the semi-arid portions of the Great Plains Region who depend on such crops as Swedish Select Oats, Hanna No. 24 Barley, Brome-grass and Alfalfa need have no more fear of crop failures than those in the regions of more abundant rainfall. Emmer should occupy a place in every dry-farming rotation.

Price per bushel of 40 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$2.00; 500 lbs., or over at \$1.85 per cwt. Prices subject to change.

I think your method of doing business should appeal strongly to every one interested in the growing of seeds. In short your methods are honest, and your seeds are honest and I don't know what else a man could want.

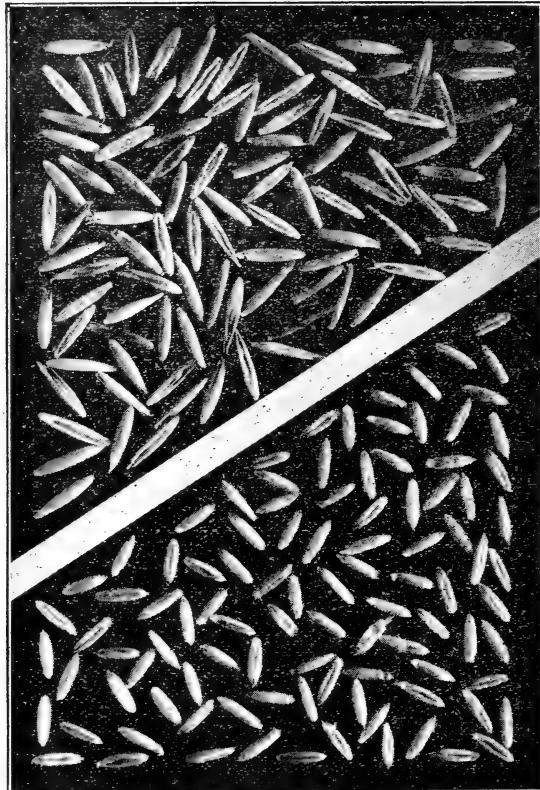
John Kirk, Springfield, S. D.



SIXTY-DAY or KHERSON OATS



Description. This is a vigorous growing oat, but not rank. Straw is short and stiff, thus reducing the tendency to lodge. The grain is light yellow in color and small, but is produced in great numbers. The hull is extremely thin. The grain weighs unusually high per bushel. Throughout the Great Plains region this oat not only usually leads in yield per acre, but in weight per bushel. And the fact that it ripens from 7 to 21 days earlier than other varieties gets it entirely out of the way of rust, drouth and hot winds which are fatal to so many oats. This explains its immense yield per acre as compared with later varieties.



SIXTY-DAY OR KHERSON OATS.

Top, 100 Grains of Oats; Bottom, 100 Kernels With Hulls Removed.

Region to Which Adapted. The Sixty-Day oat is particularly adapted to most of the Great Plains region including North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. It is undoubtedly also adapted to other regions where it has not been tried.

Seeding: Sixty-day or Kherson Oats do not need to be seeded as heavily as other varieties. In the north two bushels per acre is a good seeding. We think this is plenty for the south but some recommend $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD GROW THE SIXTY-DAY OATS

It outyields all other varieties in North and South Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Kansas, as shown by test.

It is adapted to the widest range of soil and climate of any Oat grown in the United States today.

It is the earliest of all oats. Ripens before or at the same time as barley.

It gets out of the way of rust, drouth, hail storms and hot winds.

It does not lodge. Growth just right to stand up under conditions where other varieties fall.

It has the thinnest hull of any variety. Eighty or ninety bushels of Sixty-Day Oats are equal in feeding value to one hundred bushels of most standard varieties.

It leads all varieties commonly grown, in weight per bushel.

Prices: Single bushel \$1.00; sack of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, \$2.25; 4 sacks or more of $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels each at \$2.00 per sack; lots of 50 bushels or more at 70 cents per bushel. Sacks are included and weighed in at these prices.

BARLEY

Oderbrucker. A six-rowed barley that has been very highly recommended in the northern states, especially in Wisconsin where it has been distributed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Our stock two years ago came from this source. Its growth and yield in South Dakota have been very good.

Minnesota No. 105. Recommended by the Minnesota Experiment Station as the best barley for Minnesota. It has given the highest record for yields throughout Minnesota and has also given very good results in South Dakota and other states.

Minnesota No. 6. The highest yielding barley at the Brookings Experiment Station in 1908 and has held the highest record for a good six-rowed barley ever since it was first tried at this station. Very similar to Minnesota No. 105.

So long as our stock lasts of the above varieties we will offer them as follows: Per bushel \$1.50; 5 bushels or over at \$1.25 per bushel.



SWEDISH SELECT OATS



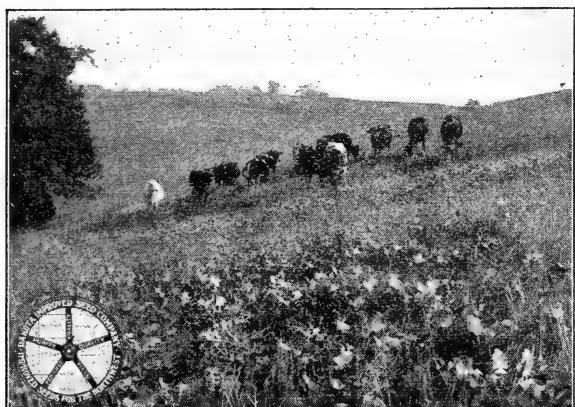
This variety of oats has been widely distributed through South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and also in other states, and everywhere it has been grown it has given yields equal or better than most other varieties grown. The Experiment Stations of Wisconsin and South Dakota have probably done more towards the introduction of this variety of oats than has been done in any other way. In Wisconsin it is recommended above all others. At the Highmore Experiment Station in South Dakota where this variety has been grown for several years, it has won a great reputation for its drouth resistance. No other variety has shown up better in this one feature than has the Swedish Select. In the region between the James and Missouri rivers a dry period often comes in the early part of the growing season, during the month of May or early in June. At this time many varieties of oats are seriously injured by drouth. The Swedish Select, however, has shown itself capable of resisting dry weather at this season of the year better than any other variety. In fact, it has produced some of its largest yields in seasons which were dry during the early summer months. Where these oats have been grown west of the Missouri river they have given excellent results. We can furnish a very good grade of recleaned stock at the same prices quoted for Sixty Day or Kherson.



Exhibit Made by the Dakota Improved Seed Co. at the South Dakota State Fair in 1909.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape can be put to quite a number of uses. It may be sown alone as a spring crop to provide early pasture. It may be sown with spring grain to provide fall pasture after the grain is cut. In this latter case it is better sown after the grain is up and the ground dragged immediately after sowing to cover the seed. As it is a common practice to drag or weed our grain crops after they are up, the sowing of rape at this time can be easily done. Rape may also be sown just before the last cultivation of corn to provide fall feed and increase the yield of feed per acre of ground, or rape may be sown with fall rye to provide fall pasture.



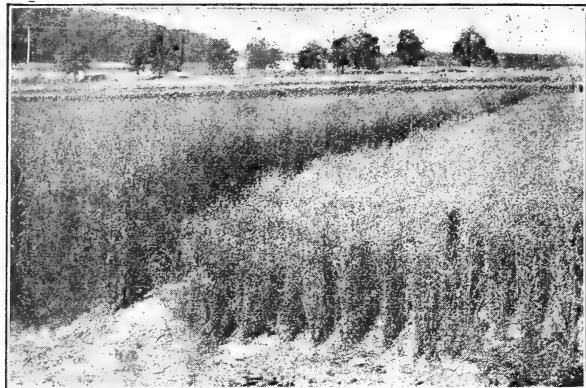
Rape Sown With Small Grain For Fall Pasture.

that is secured. The amount of seed that is sown per acre varies from 2 to 6 pounds depending upon the way it is handled. When sown alone from 5 to 6 pounds are recommended. When sown with small grain 2 to 3 pounds.

Prices: Lb., postpaid 25 cents; by express or freight at purchasers expense, 5 lbs., 50 cents; 10 lbs. 90 cents; 25 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., or over at \$7.00 per 100 pounds.



FLAX



Minnesota No. 25 Flax on the Minnesota Experiment Farm.

We have no stock of Minnesota No. 25 flax to offer at present and do not think that we will have much this season.

SORGHUM

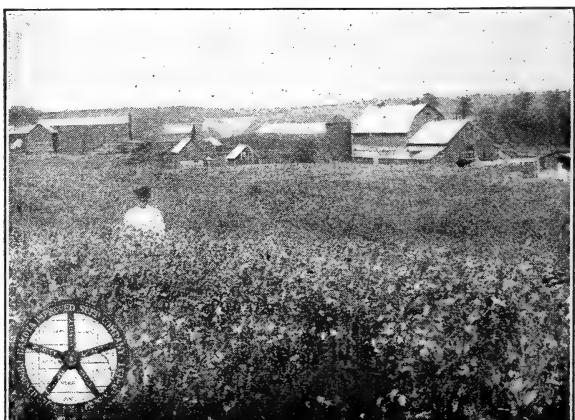
In many localities sorghum is taking the place of corn as a fodder crop. The reason for this is that it will stand more dry weather than corn. It also produces more weight of palatable fodder per acre. Where sorghum is grown to cut for hay it should be sown broadcast at the rate of about 30 or 40 pounds per acre. If it is to be cut with a corn binder it should be sown in drills 3 feet apart at the rate of 6 or 8 pounds per acre. We consider the latter method the better.

Amber Cane. This is the common type of Amber Cane grown throughout the northern states for fodder purposes. It produces an abundant crop of fodder of very fine quality. It can also be used for syrup and at several points in our northern states it is grown for this purpose. Per pound by mail postpaid 25 cents. By express or freight, per pound 15 cents; 5 pounds 40 cents; 10 pounds 70 cents; 100 pounds \$3.50.

Kaffir Corn. This is one of the non-saccharine sorghums and is used as a fodder plant all through the Great Plains region. It makes a very strong growth and produces an abundant supply of excellent fodder either green or dry. It is highly relished by all kinds of stock. Sow at the rate of 15 to 50 pounds per acre in drills or broadcast. Per pound postpaid 20 cents. By express or freight, 10 pounds 60 cents; 50 pounds \$1.75 100 pounds \$3.00.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Results that have been obtained in the last few years with field peas in Montana and also in the Dakotas have been remarkable. The demand in this territory is steadily increasing. They can be sown alone or with oats. We recommend the sowing of a mixture of 2 bushels of peas to one of oats. The crop can then be cut with a binder. This mixture is also good as a soiling crop or for hay as the oats serve to keep the peas up off the ground. When grown alone they are very subject to mildew. We offer the white seeded variety as follows: Per bushel \$2.50; 10 bushels or more at \$2.35 per bushel. Prices subject to change. Write for prices on the blue seeded variety.



Canadian Field Peas, Grown on the Jean Duluth Farm, Duluth, Minnesota.



MILLET

Dakota Selected Kursk. Our Kursk millet has made good. We put this out to the farmers of the northwest in 1908 for the first time. As both a hay and seed producer it ranks very high as shown by results secured in the past four seasons. This variety has been grown at both the South Dakota Experiment Stations every year since it was introduced in 1898 from Kursk, Russia. It has given excellent results during the whole time and in dry years the weight and quality of the hay has been far ahead of the common German or Hungarian millet. In favorable seasons the difference has not been so marked, but is always in favor of the Kursk. Our stock is grown from selections that were made at Brookings by the writer in 1904.



HEADS OF MILLET.

Black Voronezh at the Top, Kursk and German Millet Below.

It has been customary among seedsmen to recommend the southern German millet to grow in the north in preference to the northern grown. In dry sections we do not think the German millet can compare with the Kursk. In a moist soil and under favorable conditions, however, the German gives excellent returns. We refer to the finer quality of German millet and not to the coarse stock that comes from the extreme south. The coarse southern seed produces a great bulk of hay, but of such poor quality that we consider it of little value. Our stock of Kursk millet has been in demand by seedsmen all over the Northwest. Prices for "Diamond" brand seed: Per bushel of 50 pounds, \$1.75; per sack of 2½ bushels, \$3.50; 4 sacks or more at \$3.25 per sack. Prices for other grades of seed on application.

German Millet. This millet occasionally makes a taller, ranker growth and produces a greater weight of hay per acre than the Kursk under favorable conditions. Our stock is clean and good. Prices same as for Kursk.

Japanese Millet. This millet produces an abundance of hay, but it is coarse and of rather poor quality. Per bushel of 36 pounds, \$1.35; per hundred pounds, \$3.00.

Black Voronezh Millet. This is a variety of broom corn millet imported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1898. In comparison with Red Russian, Early Fortune and many other importations of broom corn or hog millets it outranks them all in yield at both Highmore and Brookings. It has given an excellent account of itself. So far as our records show where it has been distributed throughout South Dakota it has given remarkable yields of seed. This millet is not used for hay but is grown only as a seed crop and is used to feed chickens and hogs. We do not recommend it for very moist localities for it succeeds much better under drier conditions. On moist land it is often injured by weeds as it is not in any sense a weed destroyer. On dry land, however, either on new breaking or old ground, it yields all the way from 20 to 50 bushels per acre of very valuable grain. Prices same as for Kursk millet.

BUCKWHEAT

More buckwheat has been grown in the west the past two years than heretofore. The springs of 1908 and 1909 were unusually wet so that much of the land could not be sown to the common crops in proper season. Much of this land was put into buckwheat. So far as we have been able to determine the yields have been very satisfactory. Buckwheat may be used as a catch crop to sow late in the season or it may be used to turn under to improve the condition of the soil.

Japanese Buckwheat. In most localities this is considered the most productive and best variety of buckwheat. The grain is dark brown, large and has sharp corners.

Silver Hull Buckwheat. An older variety than the Japanese and a great improvement over the common kind of buckwheat. The grain is gray in color instead of brown and has a more rounded form instead of angular like the Japanese.

We can furnish good seed of either variety at 60 cents per peck; \$1.75 per bushel; 5 bu. or over at \$1.50 per bu.



QUALITY IN GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

DON'T BUY SEED WITH YOUR EYES SHUT.

It is an undeniable fact that most farmers purchase their grass and clover seeds with their eyes shut. I don't mean exactly this, but it amounts to the same thing. When one buys wheat, oats and barley, it is a comparatively easy matter to determine impurities and it is a comparatively simple matter to make a germination test to find out what per cent will grow. In grass and clover seeds the situation is different, particularly with grass seed. The buyer, nine cases out of ten has to take the seedsman's word for the quality of the seed that he is buying. It takes an expert to determine difference in quality in many of our kinds of grass seed by examination and even then he cannot by a mere examination tell the percentage that will grow.

USE THE GOVERNMENT SEED LABORATORIES, THAT'S WHAT THEY ARE FOR.

We do not know of any way that we can impress this matter upon the buyer better than to request him to purchase the seeds that he is to use early in the season, a month or two at least before he intends to sow them and then send a sample to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Seed Testing Laboratory for examination. In order that western farmers may secure tests in a short time, the Department of Agriculture has established a seed testing laboratory in connection with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lincoln, Neb. This laboratory will test without charge samples of seeds sent to them for examination. The larger the sample sent the more accurate the test. It should be wrapped securely in a strong envelope and mailed to **Branch Seed Laboratory, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.** The sender's name and address should be on the outside of every package and a letter should be written, stating whether purity or germination tests are desired, or both.

A COMPARISON OF VALUES.

The way some growers compare values in seeds reminds me of the old-time farmer with his team made up of a colt and hardened work horse. The colt could pull only about half the load that the horse could handle so he gave the colt an inch or at most two inches advantage on the evener thus really forcing the colt to pull almost half the load. The farmer of to-day would apply his mathematics to the problem and apportion the evener in proportion to the pulling powers of the horses that is one-third the length of the evener on the side of the horse and two-thirds on the colt's side.

The same line of reasoning applies to computing values in grass and clover seeds. Don't take off just a little in price because one stock is poorer than another but apply your mathematics. For example last year we had a large stock of Kentucky Blue grass on hand which tested 91% pure and showed a germination test of 83%. Now what does this mean? It means that 91% of seed was Kentucky Blue grass and that 83% of this 91% would grow. By computation we find then that just about 75% of the total weight was germinating seed. For Kentucky Blue grass this is a very good test, both as to purity and germination. Another sample which looked so near like the sample we had in stock that it would take an expert to tell any difference, gave the following result in test. The purity examination showed that only 65% of the seed was Kentucky Blue Grass seed, the germination test showed that 58% of the Kentucky Blue grass seed that was present would grow. By computation we find then that 37 or 38% of the entire stock was good seed. What does this mean? This means that assuming that the impurities in either stock were harmless, which in the latter case would probably not be true, but assuming this to be true, one could afford to pay for the latter stock just half what he could afford to pay for the former. That is if the former was offered at 30 cents per pound, the latter would be worth about 15 cents. The actual difference in price of these stocks at the time they were offered to us was only two or three cents.

SOW ONLY CLEAN SEED.

Noxious weeds are a curse to any crop and particularly to grass and clover crops. Farmers are just beginning to realize the importance of sowing clean seed.

We are just installing at great expense one of the best cleaning outfits for the cleaning of alfalfa and clover seed in the Northwest. Heretofore we have been forced to apologize for the presence of foxtail in some of our alfalfa and clover seed because our regular cleaning machinery would not remove it. The equipment we are just installing has for its principal object the removal of this seed. A large percentage of Dakota grown alfalfa and clover contains foxtail and we are pleased to know that from now on it can be removed from the seed we offer for sale. Buy our "Diamond" brand and you will get seed that is right.

OUR "DIAMOND" BRAND.

Our Diamond brand seeds represent the choicest, purest, cleanest, brightest, highest vitality and best seeds that can be obtained anywhere at any price. In order to secure and sell the Diamond brand it is necessary for us to handle other grades not quite equal to the Diamond. These will all be good seeds and well worth the price but they will not be equal to the Diamond brand. We guarantee seeds sold under the Diamond brand.



DIAMOND BRAND TRADE MARK.



GRASSES



LAWN GRASS.

A good lawn is one of the most attractive features of the home. The first requisite of a good lawn is the right kind of seed. Aside from the importance of sowing good seed the most essential thing is to prepare the soil very thoroughly before the seed is sown.

The most desirable seed for a lawn anywhere in the western and central states is Kentucky Blue Grass. White Clover produces quicker results and is very desirable in a mixture with Kentucky Blue Grass. Aside from these two plants there are comparatively few kinds that are used for a lawn.

Before seeding the lawn, the ground should be well spaded or worked up in some manner to the very finest state of tilth. If in scraping or grading small areas of subsoil are uncovered, these should be removed for a few inches and black soil added. If this is not done the lawn will appear patchy and these spots will always be noticed. When the seed is sown, the soil should be well firmed and not allowed to remain loose. For lawn purposes a large amount of seed is sown. The quantity of seed is the smallest item and quicker results are obtained with a heavy seeding. From 40 to 100 pounds per acre is used.

Our Diamond mixture contains the choicest varieties known. This mixture is adapted to a variety of conditions. If, however, you have unusual conditions we will make up a mixture for your special location, if you will give us a statement of such conditions. Price of our Diamond Lawn Grass mixture, per pound postpaid, 45 cents. By express or freight, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.40; 25 lbs. \$8.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

This will always be the standard lawn grass and is also valuable to use in pasture mixtures where there is a reasonable amount of moisture. We offer only Diamond brand seed. Kentucky Blue Grass seed of poor or uncertain quality can be bought at a much lower price than we charge for our Diamond brand. We purchase the very choicest seed obtainable regardless of price. Prices per pound postpaid, 45 cents; by express or freight, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.40; 25 lbs. or over at 30 cents per pound.

TIMOTHY.

This is still the leading grass. There is probably more acreage of timothy grown each year than any other one kind of grass in this section of the country. It is comparatively easy to procure a stand of timothy and it is usually reasonable in price. The season of 1910 was very unfavorable for the production of timothy. The supply of good seed is shorter than it has been for years and prices are consequently higher. Our seed is practically all South Dakota grown and we guarantee it for purity, quality and germination. We offer seeds in two grades as follows: Diamond brand, per hundred pounds \$12.50; small amounts at 15 cents per pound; Emerald brand, per hundred pounds \$11.00; small amounts at 13 cents per pound. Single pound postpaid 25 cents. **Prices subject to change.**

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS.

This grass has not been grown to a large extent by the farmers in the Dakotas, but is being introduced extensively in certain localities where its merits are becoming known. It is an excellent grass mixed with red clover or alsike and can be used in mixtures where timothy forms a part and can be cut about the same time. Sow from 8 to 12 pounds per acre when sown alone. In mixtures, use from 3 to 6 pounds. Price per pound postpaid 45 cents; by express or freight, 20 pounds at 33 cents per pound; 100 pounds or more at 31 cents per pound. **Prices subject to change.**

RUSSIAN BROME GRASS.

All farmers who have grown this grass have a great deal to say about it. Sometimes their say is one way and sometimes the other. Anyone who has grown it either likes or dislikes it. We think that it has more of a place in the northern part of South Dakota and North Dakota than in the southern part, though there are advocates of Bromus almost everywhere you go. Price per pound postpaid, 25 cents; by express or freight, 20 pounds \$2.50; 100 pounds or more at 11 cents per pound. **Prices subject to change.**

BROADCAST GRASS SEEDER

The **IMPROVED CYCLONE SEEDER** has stood every test of more than forty (40) years of exacting service. It will sow all varieties of Farm Seed that can be sown broadcast and with ease to the operator. Five acres **per hour** is a fair average for the **CYCLONE**. The seed is distributed evenly and with great saving of time which makes this a very practical machine on any size farm. It increases profits both ways—in better crops raised and in time and seed saved. **It will pay for itself in sowing one bushel of clover seed.** It is a convenient, practical and durable machine. Price \$1.35



FREE With every order for grass, clover or alfalfa seeds at catalog prices to the amount of \$20.00 or over we will send one of the above seeders free upon request. Only one will be sent as a premium to any one customer however large the order. It will not be sent unless you ask for it.



Alfalfa



Every farmer in North and South Dakota or any of the adjoining territory should have a field of alfalfa and cannot afford to be without it. There is more money in alfalfa and corn for live stock than in any other single crop or combination of crops in the Northwest.

SOW ONLY HARDY ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is coming to be grown in nearly all parts of the Northwest as one of our important farm crops, but the question of hardiness has not been as fully considered as its importance warrants. In the most southern localities it has not been necessary to consider hardiness because the stocks were not killed out by winter-killing and good returns were received from most of the seed that was sown. In the north, however, the conditions are entirely different. We have regions where the thermometer goes very low and where there is a limited amount of snow-fall to protect the fields during the winter. In such places it is necessary in order to secure the best results that hardy stocks be used.

The writer has been working since 1904 in the breeding of alfalfa for Dakota and northern conditions. Considering the length of time this work has been carried on the progress has been very marked. This work was carried on at the Brookings Experiment Station and at the Highmore Experiment Station from 1904 to 1906. During 1907, 1908 1909 and 1910 it has been conducted on the farm of the Dakota Improved Seed Company at Mitchell.

SOW ONLY CLEAN SEED.

Noxious weeds are a curse to any crop and alfalfa is no exception. The value of sowing clean seed is not appreciated by farmers to the extent it should be. Among the commonest weeds in alfalfa are green foxtail or pigeon grass, Russian thistle and dodder. The first two, namely foxtail and Russian thistle, are not particularly noxious but we do not like to have them in our fields and the more we can do to keep them out the better we will like it. If one buys seed containing either of them he must remember that he is paying a high price for the weed seed present which space should be occupied by alfalfa seed. The last, the dodder, should be strictly avoided and it is up to the grower to steer clear of this pest.

We are just installing at great expense one of the best cleaning outfits for the cleaning of alfalfa and clover seed in the Northwest. Heretofore we have been forced to apologize for the presence of foxtail in some of our alfalfa and clover seed because our regular cleaning machinery would not remove it. The equipment we are just installing has for its principal object the removal of this seed. A large percentage of Dakota grown alfalfa and clover contains foxtail and we are pleased to know that from now on it can be removed from the seed we offer for sale. Buy our "Diamond" brand and you will get seed that is right.

PRICES OF ALFALFA SEED.

Quality and price should be considered in making any purchase. In our Diamond brand alfalfa seed we have reached the acme of quality. None better can be secured. We guarantee "Diamond" Brand to be right in every respect.

Source, Quality or Variety	Mail or Express prepaid		Express or Freight Charges Paid by Receiver		
	Per lb.	4 lbs.	Per lb.	5 lbs.	20 lbs
100 lb					
Dakota Grown					
"Diamond" Brand	.45	1.40	.35	1.35	5.00
"Emerald"					4.10
"Opal"					3.75
Dakota Acclimatized					
"Diamond" Brand	.50	1.55	.40	1.50	5.50
Wheeler's Acclimatized					
Turkestan No. 1	.60	2.20	.50	2.25	8.00
Turkestan No. 2	.60	2.20	.50	2.25	8.00
Wheeler's Acclimatized					37.50
Turkestan Selections A 1 and B 2	.65	2.40	.55	2.50	9.00
Baltic or S. D. No. 167	.60	2.20	.50	2.25	8.00
Baltic Selections C. 12, C. 13, and C. 25	.65	2.40	.55	2.50	9.00
Grimm or S. D. No. 162	.70	2.55	.60	2.65	9.75
					48.00



ACCLIMATIZED DAKOTA ALFALFA



Our farm crops tend to adapt themselves to the conditions under which they are grown. This is known as acclimatization. Stocks of seeds that have become acclimatized to home conditions are always sought after. This is particularly the case with alfalfa in the northern states where hardiness is an important factor. A stock of alfalfa that has stood the test of several severe winters when other stocks of alfalfa have winter-killed under the same conditions has "made good." Such stocks of alfalfa should be selected for seed. The longer the period of acclimatization and the more severe winters of survival, the harder the test and the better the seed for northern conditions. We are establishing the grade of **Acclimatized Dakota Alfalfa** to cover such stocks. **Every stock of Acclimatized Dakota Alfalfa sold by us must have been grown in South Dakota north of the latitude of Mitchell or under equally severe conditions for at least ten years.**



Martin's Alfalfa Ranch, Whitewood, S. D. Home of Martin's Acclimatized Dakota Alfalfa. Bear Butte may be seen 12 miles away in the background.

 **Martin's Acclimatized Dakota.** We have on hand at the present time a fine stock of alfalfa seed grown by S. H. Martin of Whitewood, S. D. This alfalfa was sown by Mr. Martin on his farm about 12 miles northeast of Whitewood in 1887 and has grown there ever since without any apparent winter-killing. Mr. Martin has increased his acreage from year to year but has always with one exception used seed from the original field. All of Mr. Martin's alfalfa is grown without irrigation so this is strictly a dry-land stock never having had irrigation during the twenty-three years it has been grown on this farm. We can heartily recommend this seed to Dakota farmers. For prices see page 32.

ACCLIMATIZED TURKESTAN ALFALFA.

We do not handle imported Turkestan alfalfa for one great reason and that is that the original source of the seed is too uncertain and we are too far away to import the seed directly from the northern growers. In using imported Turkestan seed one runs altogether too great a risk of getting something entirely unsuited to his conditions. One might just as well and we think better buy seed on the open market in the United States without knowing in what part of the country it was grown.

We have, however, two acclimatized stocks that have "made good" in more than ten years growth in South Dakota. These we offer entirely on their merits as shown by test.

Wheeler's Acclimatized Turkestan No. 1 or S. D. No. 240. The original seed of this alfalfa was brought from Tashkend, Turkestan in 1898 by Prof. N. E. Hansen for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It was sown at the Highmore South Dakota Experiment Station in 1899. The original field at Highmore still has a very good stand and it has passed through some very cold winters and some very dry summers. At Dickinson, N. D. in a test of 68 varieties this ranked second in hardiness, the Grimm being first. These 68 alfalfas were subjected to the most severe conditions on record at the station. Wheeler's Acclimatized Turkestan lost nine per cent while the second sample of Grimm lost about seven per cent by winter-killing. Bulletin No. 185 of the Bureau of Plant Industry gives three and one-half pages (pages 51-55) to a discussion of the valuable traits of this alfalfa. This bulletin should be read by every farmer in the Northwest. For prices of seed see page 32.

Wheeler's Acclimatized Turkestan No. 2 or S. D. No. 164. This is from the same original source as our No. 1 or S. D. No. 240, but was originally sown at Brookings instead of Highmore and transferred to Highmore in 1905. In comparison with our No. 1 it seems to be equal in every respect and better than No. 1 in seed production. For prices see page 32.

Turkestan Selections B 1 and B 2. At the Highmore Experiment Station in 1906 several plants of S. D. No. 164 in the breeding plots stood out far superior to the others. The seed from these selections was saved separate and sown in increase plots. From the number selected at that time two seemed better than the others so we have taken them and increased them so as to offer the seed to the public. They will be known for the present as B 1 and B 2. For prices see page 32.



GRIMM OR S. D. No. 162 **ALFALFA**



So much has been written the last 5 or 6 years regarding the Grimm alfalfa and its unusual hardiness that it is hardly necessary here to go into detail. The Grimm is not a pedigreed stock in the true sense of the word but is a regional stock imported into Minnesota by Mr. Grimm in 1857. It has been grown in the vicinity of Mr. Grimm's home near Excelsior, Minnesota, ever since its first introduction. It has been tested at nearly all the northern experiment stations in comparison with other stocks, and never to my knowledge has it been excelled by any other variety in cold resistance. If the fame of the Grimm alfalfa rested upon just one test in one locality, there might be a question as to the value of its record, but when one considers that it has been tested at the Minnesota Experiment stations, at the Fargo and Dickinson stations in North Dakota, Brookings, Highmore and Belle Fourche stations in South Dakota, Indian Head, Saskatchewan and many other points, and has never shown any winter-killing to speak of, its record is certainly remarkable.

Aside from the hardiness of the Grimm, it has also shown the very highest seed production and the greatest vigor of early spring growth of all varieties tested at the South Dakota Experiment Station. Because of the special adaptability of the Grimm alfalfa to the Northwest, it is much easier to secure a good stand of the Grimm than of any other stock except the Baltic. Ten pounds of seed of Grimm or Baltic alfalfa sown per acre usually produces as good a stand as 20 pounds of almost any other stock.

Grimm alfalfa is deserving of unqualified recommendation for any locality in the Northwest and particularly where hardiness is the first consideration. For prices see page 32.



FIG. 6—Cutting Second Crop of Grimm Alfalfa on the farm of Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, South Dakota.

This field of Grimm Alfalfa is one of the best alfalfa fields in the country. It has survived severe winters without winter killing in the least. The past summer (1910) was extremely dry but this field produced an excellent crop of hay while the timothy and clover died down to the ground and produced nothing. This is the greatest combination of cold resistance and drouth resistance to be found in any farm crop.

TWO IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT BULLETINS

I would advise anyone particularly interested in the subject of hardy alfalfa to read the two following bulletins. They can be secured from the Supt. of Documents, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. by sending the amount of money required. They are not sent free.

Cold Resistance of Alfalfa and Some Factors Influencing it by Chas. J. Brand and L. R. Waldron, Bul. No. 185, Bur. of Pl. Ind., U. S. Dep't. of Agr. Price 15 cents. This bulletin gives in full the results of the test of 68 varieties of alfalfa at Dickinson. This tells more about Grimm, Wheeler's Acclimatized Turkestan and Baltic alfalfas than can be given here. After reading this bulletin one cannot question the wonderful hardiness of these three alfalfas.

Breeding Drought-Resistant Forage Plants for the Great Plains Area by Arthur C. Dillman, Bul. No. 196, Bur. of Pl. Ind. U. S. Dep't. of Agr. Price 10 cents. The experimental work carried on at the Belle Fourche Experiment Farm is discussed in this bulletin. The part of this bulletin treating on alfalfa is particularly valuable.



BALTIC OR S. D. No. 167 ALFALFA



What has been said about the Grimm alfalfa to a large extent can be repeated for the Baltic. In fact, if by any accident, Baltic or Grimm should be interchanged, I hardly think anyone would be the wiser. The two show the same characteristics of vigorous early spring growth, high seed production and so far as have been tested, almost equal hardiness. In the experiments at Dickinson with 68 varieties the Baltic ranked fourth in hardiness while the Grimm was first. The variation is probably due to the fact that the seed of the Grimm used came from a northern source and the seed from the Baltic, from several hundred miles south. The floral and foliage characteristics of both are so much alike that they cannot be distinguished.



Perfectly Happy in Fourth Crop Alfalfa on a Minnesota Farm.

Baltic Selections C. 12, C. 13 and C. 25. These selections were made from the Baltic alfalfa at Mitchell in 1907. From our observations they appear better than the original stock. We have only a very limited quantity of seed to offer from each selection. For prices see page 32.

HARDEST ALFALFA VARIETIES FOR NORTH DAKOTA.

The United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the North Dakota Sub-Experiment Station at Dickinson, North Dakota has been conducting the most extensive and thorough test of varieties for hardiness ever carried on in this country. Sixty-eight strains or varieties are included in this test. The sources of these varieties represent almost every alfalfa growing country of the world. These were subjected to identical conditions and treatment in hill and drill rows. The winter of 1908-9 was one of the most trying winters for alfalfa ever experienced. There were eleven consecutive days of that winter which averaged colder than any similar period in any winter since records have been kept. Seven-eighths of the varieties lost over half their stand. Of the nine strains that lost less than half only four varieties lost less than thirty-five per cent of their stand. These varieties in order of winter resistance are **Grimm**, **Wheeler's Acclimatized Turkestan**, **Mongolian Alfalfa No. 21232** and **Baltic**. Out of these four varieties three are Northern acclimated varieties listed in this seed-book and the seeds of two of these varieties for this test were furnished by the writer. In this test there are many stocks of Montana grown alfalfa, Commercial Turkestan, and others from northern sources but all of these lost a high percentage of their stand. It must be remembered that this was an unusually severe test. If these had been grown in broadcast plots it is probable that the four hardy varieties mentioned would have survived the winter with a perfect stand. Growing alfalfa in hill and drill rows is the most severe test that can be given. The complete report of this test is given in Bul. No. 185 to which we call attention on page 34.

FREE BOOK ON ALFALFA.

A copy of "**Alfalfa in the Northwest**" by W. A. Wheeler will be sent free on request to anyone purchasing alfalfa seed from us this season. See description of book on the inside page of back cover of this catalog.

BROADCAST SEEDER AS PREMIUM.

To everyone purchasing grass, clover or alfalfa seed at catalog prices to the amount of \$20.00 or over we will send as premium on request with the shipment one Cyclone Broadcast Seeder. For description of seeder see page 31.



CLOVERS



A CHEAP FERTILIZER.

The clovers belong to the group of plants known as legumes which serve to increase the nitrogen in our soils. This is done by certain bacteria which grow and develop on the roots of the leguminous plants. Every rotation of crops on the farm should include clover or some other plant of this family. The eastern farmers have come to realize this and consider clover absolutely necessary on their farms. The central states and west are gradually waking up to the fact that clover is just as desirable for them as for the eastern farmers. They may be able to get along without such crops for a while now when land is new, but they will need more later and the use of clover now will increase the yields of other crops to pay for all expense attached and some additional. In experiments conducted by the Minnesota Experiment Station at various points in the State of Minnesota it has been shown that the sowing of six pounds of clover seed on every acre of ground that was put into wheat increased the yield of wheat the next year on an average of over three bushels per acre. This is getting good pay for the clover seed even at the high prices that sometimes prevail and shows that it pays even though the land is not left in clover for two or more seasons. We would advise that a certain portion of every farm be kept in clover but if this cannot be done, wherever small grain is sown the practice mentioned above of sowing clover seed with the grain and allowing the clover to grow after the grain is harvested to plow under for the next crop is far better than sowing the grain alone.



Growth of Red Clover First Year From Seed After Crop of Barley Had Been Harvested.

SOW ONLY NORTHERN GROWN SEED.

The writer has tested over fifty stocks of red clover seed in South Dakota and has found that seed from northern sources has proved in all cases to be the most desirable for the northern states. In fact, no southern grown stocks tried were nearly as good as the northern grown seed. This point is of vital importance to clover growers in the Northwest. One can better afford to pay double the price for seed than to buy southern seed. In most cases western grown seed has proved better than eastern grown, though this is not always the case.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

THOSE QUOTED BELOW ARE BASED ON PRESENT MARKET.

Medium Red Clover. This is the common kind of red clover. Used alone or with timothy or in other grass mixtures. With our present increased facilities for cleaning we can offer the very highest grade of seed brought up strictly to our Diamond standard. We handle only northern grown seed. Prices subject to change. Diamond, bushel \$12.00; hundred pounds \$19.50. Emerald, bushel \$10.50; hundred pounds \$17.00.

Mammoth Red Clover. Ten days or two weeks later than the Medium clover and not so commonly grown. We cannot always furnish South Dakota grown seed of this clover, but will offer the best seed obtainable at prices governed by the condition of the market.



Alsike Clover. Often used in place of medium clover especially in wet places. One of the best clovers to use with timothy. Longer-lived than medium clover. Diamond brand, bushel \$12.25; hundred pounds \$19.75.

White or Dutch Clover. Used in lawns and pastures. Diamond brand, pound postpaid, 45 cents; by express or freight, pound 37 cents; 20 lbs., \$6.50.

Alsike and Timothy Mixed. We will be pleased to mail samples and quote prices on these in varying proportions at any time.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGELS.

FIELD ROOT CROPS

The American people pay altogether too little attention to the growing of root crops for their stock. Roots occupy a position in both crop rotation and feeding rations that cannot be taken up by any other crops.

MANGEL-WURZEL.

Golden Tankard. Yellow in color; flesh is solid and firm. Extremely productive and valued highly by all dairymen and other feeders as a field root crop.

Mammoth Long Red. Roots are very large; deep red in color; very productive and very popular. This has given remarkable yields in South Dakota.

Giant Yellow Intermediate. A variety intermediate between the long and the globe shaped varieties. Flesh white, firm and solid.

Any variety by mail postpaid: oz. 5 cts.; lb. 40 cts. By express or freight: Lb., 32 cts.; five lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.00.

SUGAR BEETS.

Klein Wanzleben. This variety is perhaps more extensively grown than any other. It is well adapted for growing in the Northwest.

Vilmorin's Improved. This variety has been developed through continued selection made by the famous seedsmen of France, and represents the best that can be obtained in sugar beet varieties at the present time.

Either variety by mail postpaid: oz. 5 cts.; lb., 40 cts.; by express or freight, lb., 32 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$5.00.

CARROT.

Mastodon: This is the heaviest yielding carrot grown, yielding a greater weight of roots per acre than any other sort. The flesh is white solid and sweet. It is a vast improvement over the older white and green Belgian sorts which are usually grown. The roots are short making them easy to harvest.

Victoria. A very large fine stock carrot. This is the best and heaviest yielding yellow carrot that we know of. It appears to be a heavy cropper on all kinds of soil but is especially adapted to rich, strong land.

Either variety: oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid. By express or freight lb. 80 cts.; 5 lbs., \$3.50; 10 lbs., \$6.50.

RUTABAGA.

Monarch. The best and highest yielding rutabaga grown. It usually yields from two to 5 tons more to the acre than any other variety. We can recommend it very highly to all stockmen.

Purple Top. This does not give the immense yield per acre that is produced by the Monarch rutabagas, but besides being used for stock feeding it is suitable for table use as well. Roots grow to a large size, and are of fine quality.

Either variety: Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.25.



IMPROVED ROSE NO. 4 POTATOES.



POTATOES



Shipping Potatoes. On all orders for potatoes of one bushel or over unless otherwise instructed, the potatoes will be shipped in baskets, one bushel to a basket. It takes a $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel basket to hold one bushel of potato tubers. Baskets are much more expensive than sacks, but will carry the potatoes in much better shape. If the customer wishes us to use sacks in place of baskets, he may deduct 20 cents per bushel from the prices quoted here.

As to the time of shipping, we will exercise our own judgment as to when it is safe to ship unless we receive definite instruction from the purchaser. In such cases the purchaser assumes the entire responsibility as to freezing on the road.

Prices. It may appear that our prices on potatoes are high, but we shall try to have our potatoes very thoroughly handpicked so that only the right kind of tubers are sent for planting.

Early Ohio. The standard early variety and one that is hard to beat in the Dakotas. Peck, 60 cents; bushel in basket, \$1.75.

Early Dakota. A fine very early variety. In many cases this excells the Early Ohio in both earliness and yield. Peck, 60 cents; bushel in basket, \$1.75.

Improved Rose No. 4. Good quality, large, heavy yielder. One of the best medium late varieties we have tried. Peck, 60 cents; bushel in basket, \$1.75.

Vermont Gold Coin. A medium late white potato of excellent quality. This and the Improved Rose No. 4 are the heaviest yielders we know of in the Northwest. We have tried many others but these have topped the list under all conditions. Peck, 60 cents; bushel in basket, \$1.75.

POTATO EYES BY MAIL

160 POTATO EYES OF 1 TO 4 VARIETIES POSTPAID FOR \$1.00.

A great many farmers and gardeners in the northwest wish to try different varieties of potatoes in the attempt to get something better for their conditions than what they already have. There is a great deal of difficulty in shipping potato tubers a long distance and the freight amounts to quite an item. To meet the demands under these conditions we will put up potato eyes in boxes to go by mail. We especially recommend this method where one cannot easily secure whole tubers for planting. It is particularly suitable for long distance shipments. We will put up 40 potato eyes of one variety in each small box. 4 small boxes make a large box containing 160 eyes. We can make this up all of one variety or of two, three or four varieties just as the buyer may wish. We will ship one of these large boxes containing 160 eyes to any person postpaid for \$1.00. We will ship these about the time we think they should be planted unless we are otherwise instructed. We prefer to have the buyer let us know when he wishes the potato eyes shipped, then there will be no misunderstanding.

FORMULA FOR SPRAYING POTATOES.

From E. R. Myers, Hopewell, S. D.

Mix 2 quarts flour, 4 quarts air-slacked lime and one pound Paris Green. Mix this with a little water and finally thin it to a bucket full, then pour into a barrel containing 30 gallons of water. Put it on with a sprayer or with a brush broom from a pail. Keep it well stirred. This will stick to the vines and kill the bugs. Ten gallons more water may be added as you get toward the bottom. It requires about three barrels to an acre.

SPRAYED Potatoes are Free from Bugs and Blight

NEW "BRANDT" COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER

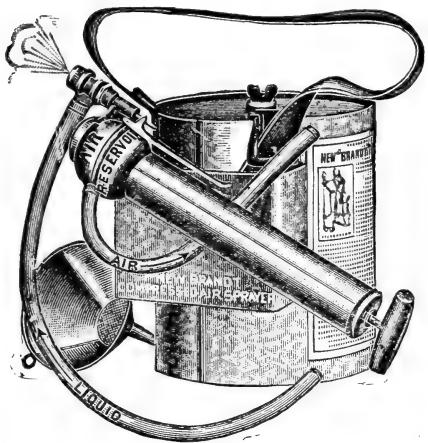


FIG. 2

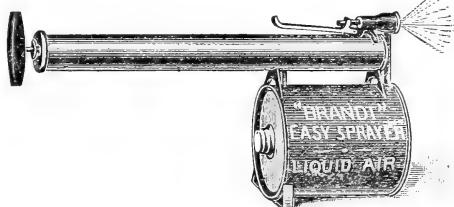
An all-around sprayer for the Orchardist, Farmer, Poultry Raiser and Dairymen. The No. 2 is made of galvanized Iron, holds three gallons, an amount sufficient to spray one mile of vines. It weighs six pounds and will last a life time. The pressure is maintained uniform at all times by an occasional stroke of the pump, one at every six or seven steps of the operator. This also keeps the spray uniform and distributes it in a finely beaded solid cone of mist. Handles Whitewash, Water, Paints, Copper Sulphates, Tobacco Infusion, Kerosene Emulsions, Paris Green mixtures, etc., perfectly. The pump is carried in the hands in a convenient position for operation and for directing the spray on to the plants or vines. The No. 2 and 3 and "Easy" Sprayers have an automatic shut-off nozzle which permits the liquid to be discharged only when held open by the operator. For whitewash, Bordeaux and all heavy mixtures the No. 4 nozzle is required. This nozzle has larger openings.

By using our double nozzle twice the amount of vines can be covered with the same effort on the part of the operator.

The No. 3 Sprayer is the same as the No. 2 except that it is made entirely of brass which is necessary where sulphate or iron, sulphate of copper, and strong solutions of corrosive mixtures are used.

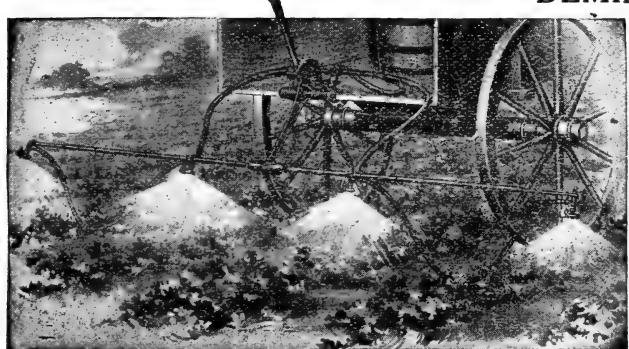
PRICES.

No. 2 Sprayer, Single Nozzle	\$5.00
No. 2 Sprayer, Single & Double Nozzle.	6.50
No. 3 Sprayer, Single Nozzle	6.75
No. 3 Sprayer, Single & Double Nozzle.	8.25
"Easy" Sprayer, Galvanized	2.25
"Easy" Sprayer, Brass	3.25
Tree Nozzle	1.50
No. 4 Bordeaux Nozzle .....	.75



THE "EASY"
Holds one gallon. Very satisfactory for small gardens.

DEMING FIELD SPRAYER



One of the most satisfactory sprayers for use on large fields of potatoes or other farm or garden crops.

Prices:

List Price	Our Special Price
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FIG. 653 Field Sprayer without barrel pump but including 7 feet of hose and otherwise all ready to attach to ANY barrel sprayer

\$17.00 \$13.50

"Simplex" Barrel Pump, with out hose, but with Y connec- tion

9.00 8.50

FIG. 653—Showing method by which Barrel Pump is attached to Potato Sprayer. This Potato or Field Sprayer will pass through an ordinary gate. Can be raised or lowered, and any or all nozzles closed or opened as desired.

FIG. 653, Field Sprayer and "Simplex" Pump, used in combination, make up a complete (except barrel) and serviceable spraying outfit for large fields of potatoes, and takes the place of a more expensive outfit. Our SPECIAL PRICE, complete, is only **\$22.00**

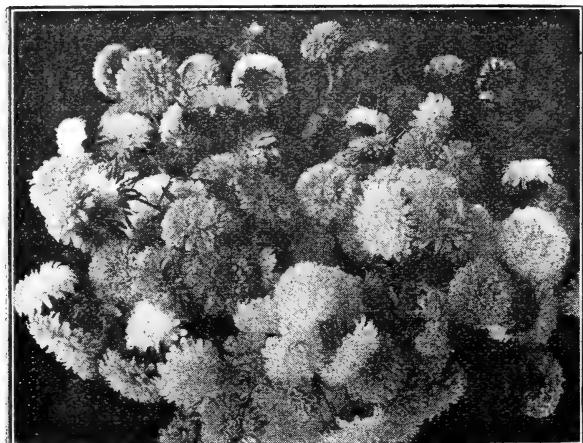


FLOWERS



One of the most cherished recollections that we have of our mother's or grandmother's home is that of the beautiful array of brilliantly colored flowers—marigolds, daisies, pansies, balsams, asters, pinks, poppies, nasturtiums, and other flowers in great array. No harm was done if a few flowers were plucked for a table bouquet. There were always plenty left. Instead of being confined to a few small beds on the lawn they were planted in the open gardens with the vegetables and served to add color and life to the whole place. This is as it should be. If you have not room for flowers anywhere else plant them among your peas, beans and sweet corn. They will have more room to grow and will do far better than they will in the cramped space by the front doorstep usually given to the flowers.

Our list of flowers is not large but let us assure you that it is as carefully selected for quality and hardiness as though it took up the whole book. We list only the very best strains. Quality in flower seeds is not always determined by the number of fancy colored pictures that are shown in the catalog.



ASTERS.

BALSAMS. Will grow under almost any conditions. **Double Camellia-flowered.** Very fine, 5 cents. **Finest Dwarf Mixed.**, 5 cents.

CANDYTUFT. A beautiful annual bedding and border plant. Sow in open ground. **Giant Hyacinth-flowered White.** An improved strain far superior to the ordinary kind, 10 cents. **Choice Mixed.** All sorts and colors, 5 cents.

CARNATION, DWARF MARGUERITE. Blooms in a few months from seed. Transplant into beds or borders, 10 cents.

CENTAUREA. Very well known. Excellent for cut flowers. **Bachelor's Button Mixed.** 5 cents. **Sweet Sultan** (*C. imperialis*). One of the finest for cut flowers. Very easily grown. **Mixed colors**, 10 cents.

CYPRESS VINE. A fine but not a rank climber. Flowers red and white. Leaves finely cut. **Choice Mixed**, 5 cents.

COSMOS. Very popular for cut flowers. Grows and blooms with the greatest freedom. **Early-flowering Hybrids Mixed**, 10 cents.

DAHLIA. Can be raised from seed and will bloom the first year. **Best Mixture of Double Varieties**, 15 cents. **Single Giant Perfection Mixed**, 10 cents.

DAISY. **Shasta Daisy**, one of the finest new perennials for herbaceous borders and also for cut flowers. Hardy anywhere in this latitude with very slight protection. Produces strong plants first year from seed. 10 cents.

DIANTHUS PINKS. Presents one of the richest arrays of colors of any garden plant. **Choicest Single mixed**, 5 cents. **Choicest double mixed**, 5 cents. **Single fringed** 5 cents.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA or CALIFORNIA POPPY. Will grow and bloom under all conditions. A very good bedding plant. **Golden West**, very fine, 10 cents. **Mixed**, 5 cents.

FOUR O'CLOCK. An old-fashioned but very popular bedding plant. 5 cents.



HOLLYHOCKS.

POPPY. Flowers brilliant and showy. Very easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground. A striking display can be had with little work. **Special single mixed**, 5 cents. **Special double mixed**, 5 cents. **Dwarf Shirley, delicate shades**, 5 cents. **Mixture** of all kinds, 5 cents.

PORTULACA OR ROSE MOSS. Grows well under most conditions but like its cousin the Purslane does best in warm weather. Used for edgings. **Single mixed**, 5 cents. **Double mixed**, produces a good proportion of double flowers, 10 cents.

RICINUS OR CASTOR OIL BEAN. A large and beautiful tropical plant. Makes a fine showing among shrubbery or in clumps. **Mixed**, 5 cents. **Zanzibarensis**, the largest and most magnificent variety, 10 cents.

FOXGLOVE. Particularly desirable for borders and among shrubbery. Blooms the second season. **Monstrosa**, very large and fine, 10 cents. **Gloxinia-flowered**, 5 cents.

GOURDS. Rank-growing ornamental climbers. **Mixed**, 5 cents.

HOLLYHOCK. When grown in the right place there is no plant that can add more to the appearance of a yard. **Finest single**, 5 cents **Prize Mixture**, of all the finest named double varieties, 10 cents.

LARKSPUR. Suitable for borders and for cut flowers. **Double Dwarf Rocket**, 5 cents. **Double Tall Rocket**, 5 cents.

MARIGOLDS. Old favorite free flowering annuals of easy culture. **Special Tall Mixed**. Includes the finest named tall varieties in grand mixture, 10 cents. **Special Dwarf Mixed**, 10 cents.

MIGNONETTE. One of the most fragrant of garden flowers. **Golden Machett**, very fine, 10 cents. **Goliath**, enormous spikes of flowers, 10 cents. **Giant Pyramidal**, a very good strain, 5 cents.

MORNING GLORY. Popular strong growing climbers. **All colors Mixed**, 5 cents. **Imperial Japanese**. Flowers of extraordinary beauty, 10 cents.

NASTURTIUMS. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with so little attention. **Finest dwarf mixed**, pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10 cents. **Tall mixed**, pkt., 5 cents; oz., 10 cents.


PANSIES. When sown in summer or fall and protected during winter produces the most beautiful array of flowers in early spring. The largest flowers are produced in cool weather. **Imperial German mixed**, 5 cents. **Diamond mixture of finest sorts**, 10 cents. **Separate colors**, white, yellow, blue, black or red; 5 cents each.

PETUNIA. Once started grow like weeds from early summer until frost. **Finest mixed**, 5 cents. **Special Dwarf Mixture**. Made up from 6 of the finest small-flowered dwarf sorts. Nothing better for a brilliant bedding effect, 15 cents.

PHLOX. One of the best bedding plants. A great variety of colors. **Large-flowered mixture**, 5 cents. **Dwarf**, 6 to 8 inches high, for edging, 5 cents.

SUNFLOWER. Very desirable for fence-rows, hedges or borders. **Miniature Sunflower** 3 feet tall, produces an abundance of single flowers, 10 cents. **Double Chrysanthemum-flowered**, 5 cents.

VERBINA. A beautiful spreading plant for bedding or cut flowers. Our seed is the very choicest obtainable. **Mammoth white**, 5 cents. **Mammoth pink**, 5 cents. **Mammoth mixed**, all colors, 5 cents.

ZINNIAS. A showy bedding plant. Very desirable with shrubbery or in borders. Easily grown. **Finest double mixed**, 5 cents. **Double dwarf mixed**, 5 cents.



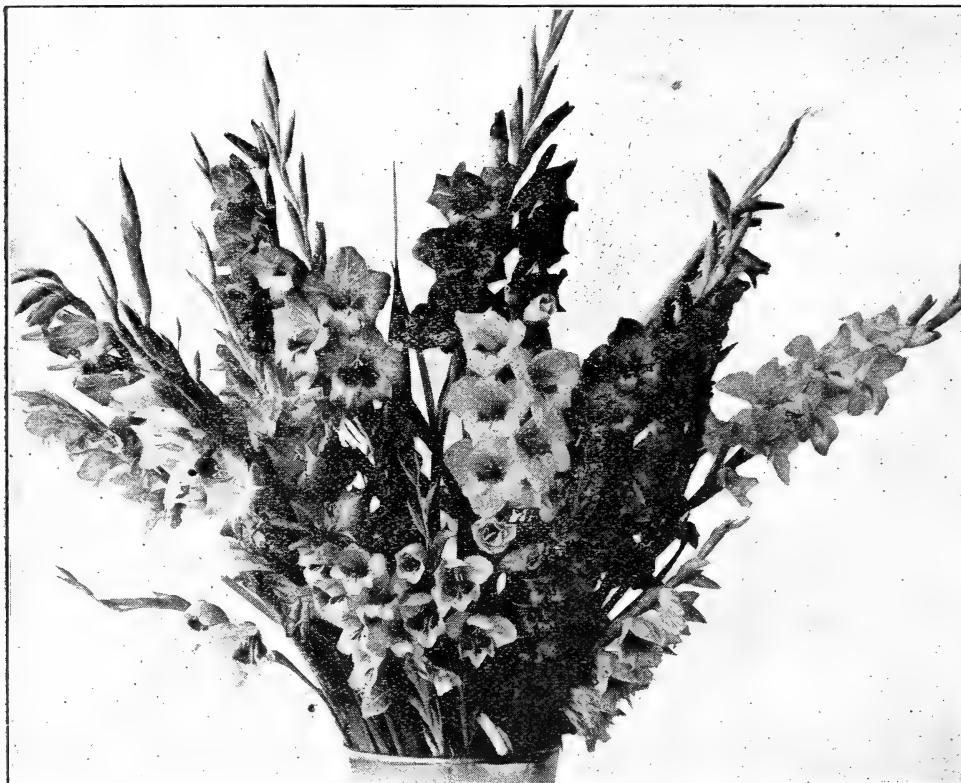
PANSIES.

SWEET PEAS

 No more popular flower is grown than the sweet pea either for display in the garden or for cut flowers. They are very easily grown if a few general directions are followed. They should be sown very early in the spring and the seeds should be placed several inches deep in the ground and covered gradually. The planting of sweet peas late in the season and only an inch deep is the cause of a large number of failures. We are not listing separate named varieties, but the Diamond mixture we offer is made up of the best named varieties we can secure, ranging in color from a very dark maroon to light pink and white. This mixture has given marked satisfaction wherever it has been tried during the past two years. We can recommend it for general planting.

Diamond Mixture per ounce 10 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 25 cents, pound 60 cents, postpaid.

Countess Spencer Mixed. The flowers of the Spencer type of sweet peas are of unusually large size and beautifully crumpled or waved. These are rapidly gaining in public favor and deserve to occupy a very important place in every flower garden. As the plants are shy seeders the seed will always be more expensive than the common type. Per ounce, 20 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents, postpaid.



GLADIOLUS

The improvement that has been made in the gladiolus during the past 15 or 20 years is very remarkable. The old-fashioned small red or yellow flowers have become a thing of the past and we now have a magnificent array of colors, and flowers that are three or four times the size of the old common gladiolus. Almost every color in the rainbow is represented in the newer varieties.

We do not wish to offer any kinds of flowers that are not of the simplest culture, but the gladiolus is one of the easiest grown flowers that we have in our gardens. No extra care is required to produce the finest flowers. Every bulb that we offer is capable of producing a large spike of beautiful flowers the first season. They are not the small bulbs that require two years growth before blooming but every one of them is an extra large blooming size bulb. Everyone should try at least a dozen in their flower garden this year. With gladiolus one does not have to secure new bulbs every year. When you once get a start they will increase every year so that you will have two or three times as many bulbs each year than you had before. All that is required is to take them up when the stalks have dried down to the ground in the fall and store them in a cool dry place over winter.

Diamond Mixture. This includes one of the best array of colors that we know of. Hardly any two will be alike. They range from the deep red shades to light yellow and pure white. The bulbs are all of blooming size. Price 35 cents per dozen; 40 bulbs for \$1.00.





VEGETABLES

Market Gardener's Prices. We publish a market gardener's price list which we will be pleased to mail to market gardeners or other large buyers on request. If you use a large amount of seeds we would advise your sending for this price list before ordering.

Cultural Directions. A pamphlet giving full cultural directions for all the garden crops will be included free with every order for garden seeds. We find that we can treat this subject much better in this way than we can by trying to give them fully on the seed packet.

Seed Packets. Our seed packets are unique. They do not show fancy colored pictures of the kind of vegetable supposed to grow from the seed contained, made up according to the artist's imagination, but they do give more information about the seed contained than is found on any other packets of vegetable seeds offered to-day. We believe that it is due to the buyer to know something about the seeds he purchases so we have inaugurated this "new seed packet." The securing of full information about each stock necessitates considerable additional expense and labor and makes our seeds cost more than others on the market but we think they are worth it. However, we are offering our seeds at prices as low or lower than many others who do not furnish this information and make no sort of guarantee on their seeds. This is worth thinking about.



WHEELER'S MODEL GARDEN COLLECTION.
A COMPLETE HOME GARDEN OF 30 VARIETIES FOR \$1.00.
Full Description and List of Varieties on Inside of Front Cover.

BEANS

Owing to the large number of varieties of beans it is impracticable to list nearly all of the number. We have tried to include in this list most of the types that we consider best for Northwestern conditions. For early string beans the green podded bush varieties are usually grown. For general crop the wax varieties are preferred. The White Navy or Pea bean is the standard variety for field culture. It is well adapted to being grown in the Northwest, either on new or old ground.

Culture: Beans do not make any great demands on soil fertility. Not only will they grow on almost any soil, but they tend to benefit rather than impoverish soils upon which they are grown. It is safe to plant them only after the danger of late frost is past. For extra early string beans, however, it is customary to plant a few earlier and run the risk of their being frozen. Sow bush varieties in drills two or three inches apart in the row. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for succession.

Extra Early Red Valentine. A popular standard, early, green-podded bunch bean. Bushes about fifteen inches high, productive, of round, fleshy pods of good flavor.

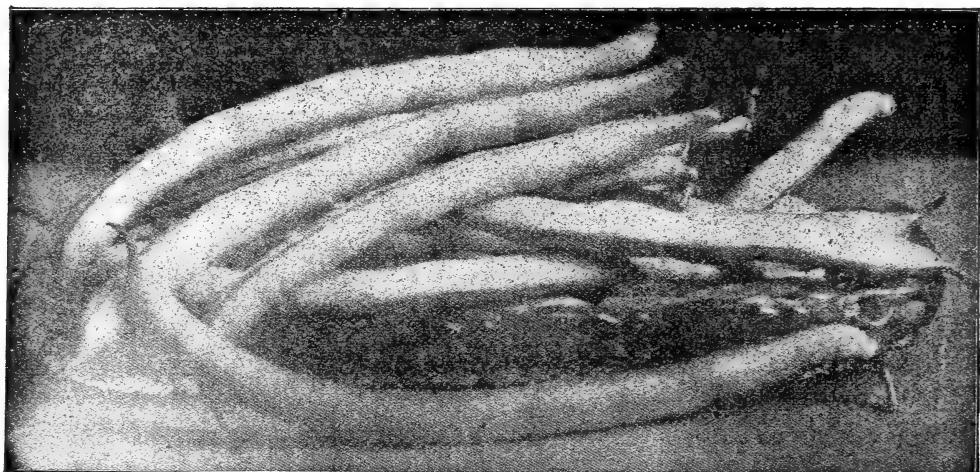
Giant Stringless Green Pod. An early, green-podded bean of fine quality. Pods are large, round, straight, and perfectly stringless. The best green-podded bunch bean for the home garden. Valuable for a succession of plantings. It continues in bearing and furnishes string beans throughout the season.

Pencil Pod Black Wax. One of the most productive and popular of the wax podded varieties. Pods round and deeply saddle-backed, six to seven inches long, light golden-yellow color.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. A standard variety of strong, upright growth, early and very productive. Pods straight, flat, rich golden yellow in color and of good quality. This variety is so well and favorably known that it recommends itself to more general use.

Detroit Wax. One of the popular wax varieties having broad, flat pods and white seeds with dark brown markings about the eye. We consider this a valuable acquisition to our list.

Refugee Wax. An early variety similar to the well-known green-podded Refugee except in color of pods, and season, which is very early. We have not tried this extensively, but so far as tried, it has given good satisfaction.



THE WEBBER WAX

A new variety of great merit. One of the earliest and most productive beans that we have tested. In our trial grounds this string bean was produced earlier than any other variety of wax bean. The plant does not tend to grow to vine but holds the pods well up which makes it desirable for both the home and the market garden. In some respects this bean resembles Wardwell's Kidney Wax bean, but it is earlier and the pods are rounder. We recommend this variety for trial by anyone who wishes to secure something better than the ordinary in wax beans. 1-3 pt., 15 cts.; pt. 30 cents.; qt. 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This is the bush selection of the small Sieva Lima. The bushes are very productive and the beans when young are of excellent flavor. Recommended for culture as a green shell bean in the latitude of the southern half of Minnesota and South Dakota. 1-3 pt., 15 cents.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The bush form of the large Lima bean. Very productive of large pods. Later than Henderson's Bush Lima. Not recommended for planting on a large scale much north of the southern boundary of Minnesota. 1-3 pt., 15 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

Fordhook Bush Lima. The bush form of the popular "Potato" Lima. As early as Burpee's Bush Lima and very productive of large pods containing from 4 to 5 large beans. The plant is strictly erect and bears healthy dark green foliage 1-3 pt. 15 cts.; pint 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

Siebert's Early Pole Lima. The earliest of the large Limas. In earliness and in the quality of the green beans it is far ahead of any of the other large pole Limas. The vines are very productive and the pods are of immense size. 1-3 pt.; 15 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 55 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 40 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

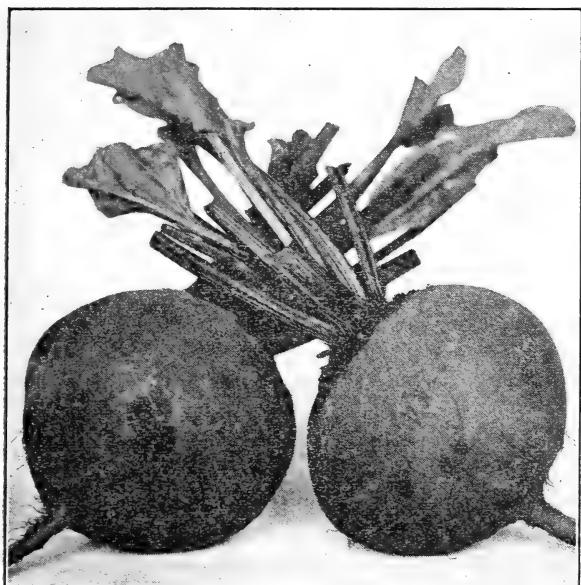
White Navy or Pea Bean. The standard variety for field culture for dry shell beans. The beans are small, thin-skinned and of the finest quality. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.25; bu. \$4.00.

Prices, any variety except where noted: 1-3 pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.50. For prices on larger quantities, see Market Gardener's wholesale price list, which will be mailed to large buyers on request.

BEET

There is a vast difference in garden beets as well as in sugar beets and mangels in the quality and flavor. This is sometimes a difference in the variety and is sometimes due to difference of soil. In the following list we have taken those that we know have done well in the Northwest. Our stock of seed is obtained from the best French growers.

Culture: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring for an early crop, and from ten days to two weeks later for general planting. One or two plantings of the same variety or one planting of an early and a late variety will supply fresh beets for the entire season for they can be eaten from the time they are an inch in diameter until they are mature. Sow in drills 16 inches to 2 feet apart for the garden varieties, and 18 inches to 2½ feet for the field or stock beets. If desired, for garden use they may be sown very thickly and thinned out as needed for the table. Plants should be left about 4 inches apart in the row. Some of the table beets are occasionally grown for stock use, but the mangels give so much larger yields that they are more generally used. It requires about 5 to 8 pounds of seed to plant an acre of field varieties.



CRIMSON GLOBE BEET.

maturity, fine flavor and good qualities.

Half-long Blood. An excellent, dark red beet for winter use.

Any variety listed above, postpaid, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. See "Field Root Crops" page 37 for Mangels and Sugar Beets. Consult Market Gardener's price-list for larger quantities of garden beets.

Crimson Globe. A very good, early and main-crop variety, of globular shape, deep crimson color, fine quality and handsome appearance.

Crosby's Egyptian. Extra early, dark red in color. An improved strain of the original Egyptian. There is no finer extra early beet offered.

Detroit Dark Red. An excellent main-crop garden beet. Noted for its small tops and upright growth. Roots globular, blood-red in color, remaining tender and sweet for a long time.

Eclipse. A popular early beet. Roots round, blood-red, foliage dark. Very productive.

Edmand's Blood Turnip. A valuable sort much grown by market gardeners because of its regular shape, early

CABBAGE

Culture: No soil can be too rich for the cabbage. Plant food in an available form is absolutely necessary for the production of good heads. The seed may be sown directly in the field or it may be sown in boxes or frames and transplanted to the garden or field. The latter is the more general practice because of less danger from the cut worms and flea beetles which trouble the young plants before they are able to take care of themselves. One-fourth pound of seed will ordinarily plant an acre. The small heading varieties such as Early Jersey Wakefield or Winnigstadt may be transplanted two or three feet apart each way, while the larger varieties require three to four feet. The earlier maturing varieties do better under prairie conditions because the cabbage likes a moist atmosphere. The large late varieties are very likely to be injured by the hot sun and the dry air of the later summer months. Light frosts do not injure cabbage at either end of the growing season provided they are properly hardened. When taken directly from the house or frame and transplanted they are very tender and are easily taken either by hard frost or by the various insects which attack them. To protect them from the attacks of the flea beetle the plants should be dusted with tobacco dust as often as necessary, but if the insects once become established it is hard to dislodge them.

Eureka or First Early. A very early cabbage having small round heads. In our trial grounds this produced 95 per cent of good heads. In bulletin 91 from the S. D. Agricultural College this is reported as the earliest out of 127 varieties and as heading 100 per cent.

Early Jersey Wakefield. The popular, first early cabbage. Heads cone-shaped, solid, with few outside leaves. Very desirable for home or market.

Charleston Wakefield. This variety is similar to Early Jersey Wakefield and is supposed to be about ten days later. In our trial grounds in 1908 and 1909 this variety was the best and surest heading early cabbage and proved to be just about as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield. Its superiority over all other early varieties of cabbage was clearly demonstrated. Pkt. of 300 seeds, 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.



CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

Early Spring. The earliest, flat cabbage. Heads solid, six to eight inches in diameter and of fine flavor. In our trials in 1909 this was nearly as early as the Early Jersey Wakefield and the heads were about twice the size and weight.

Early Summer. A desirable second early, flat sort, producing solid heads of excellent quality.

All Seasons. A popular, medium sized cabbage, ready for use as early as the Early Summer, but of much larger size. Has always given good results in the Northwest.

Succession. An excellent second-early sort producing solid heads of good size.

Danish Ball Head. Our seed of this great variety is Danish grown from selected stock of the true tall-stemmed strain. This is distinguished from the Hollander or Dwarf Amager by the length of stem. The heads are round, very solid and of excellent market size. A fine winter keeper. Pkt. of 300 seeds, 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Hollander or Dutch Winter. Similar to the Danish Ball Head but shorter stemmed. Fine in quality, medium size and an excellent winter keeper. Large-ly grown in all cabbage growing districts. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

Bridgeport Drumhead. A large late cabbage of firm texture and good shipping qualities. A valuable sort for general use.

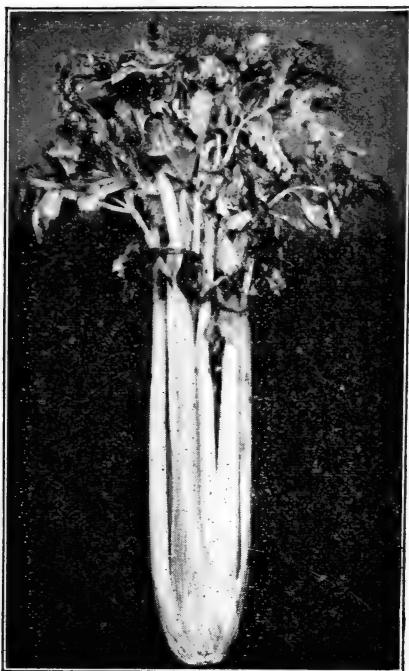
Premium Flat Dutch. An improved strain of the old standard Late Flat Dutch introduced into this country by the early settlers. Not yet improved upon as a large late sort. In our trials in 1909 about 90 per cent of the plants developed good heads, many of which weighed from 12 to 15 pounds.

Any variety except where noted, Pkt. of about 300 seeds, 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid.

Early Winnigstadt. A very valuable early and general crop cabbage for the Northwest. It is very hardy and a sure header under very severe conditions. The heads are about the size and shape of the Early Jersey Wakefield and are very solid. They remain longer without breaking open than the Early Jersey Wakefield. Dr. T. H. Youngman, of Canon City, Colo., says: "The Early Winnigstadt all headed and were as hard as rocks."



PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY

Kalamazoo. This is not a self-blanching variety but is one of the best of the general crop sorts where artificial blanching is resorted to. It is extremely large, solid and crisp. Pkt. of about 500 seeds, 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85cts.; lb. \$2.75, postpaid.

CARROT

Culture: Sow seed as soon as the ground is warm enough in drills 1 to 2 feet apart in the garden and 2 to 3 feet apart for field varieties. For field planting they may be sown late in May or early in June. Earlier seeding, however, is preferable. Careful, clean cultivation is required for if young plants are crowded at all with weeds they will be destroyed.

Danvers Half Long. A great favorite for all purposes. One of the best for stock feeding. Very productive on all soils. Roots large and of good quality.

Chantenay. A medium early carrot, about six inches long, stump-rooted, deep red or dark orange in color, fine grained and sweet. One of the finest in quality for the table.

Early Scarlet Horn. The popular early variety. Roots small, orange-red, smooth and fine-grained.

Oxheart or Guerande. A short, thick carrot, very blunt at the apex. Of very good quality for the table and a good yielder.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 75 cts., postpaid. See "Field Root Crops" page 37 for stock carrots.

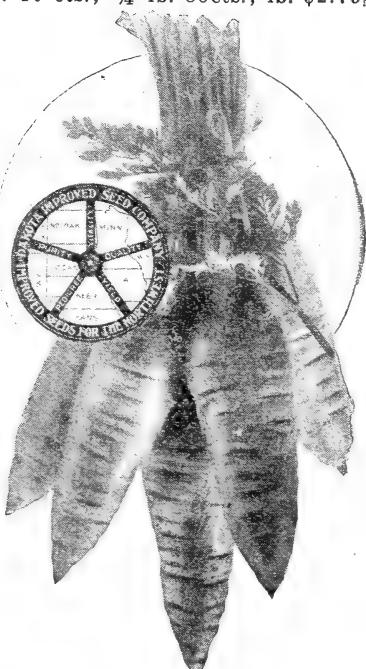
CELERY

Culture: Sow the seed in flats or frames and transplant to the open field. The usual method is to set the plants in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, but for the garden they are often grown in beds with the plants 6 or 8 inches apart each way. By the latter method an exceedingly rich soil and a large amount of water are necessary to support the large number of plants to a given area. When full grown the plants should be blanched by packing the earth up around them or by using boards. When set out in beds they will blanch naturally if the sides of the beds are boarded up so the light cannot reach the plants. The requisite for good celery are rich soil, plenty of water and careful attention to cultivation through the season.

Golden Self-Blanching. A very popular early variety, of dwarf, compact habit. One of the best in quality and comes nearest to being a truly self-blanching variety of any grown. We recommend this for general culture. Our seed is the choicest French Grown. Celery of this variety grown from our seed has taken the premiums at most of the county fairs in our vicinity and has also taken first premium at the South Dakota State Fair for two years. Pkt. 10 cts.; Oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

White Plume. This is the earliest and one of the most easily blanched varieties grown. Extensively grown for market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.

Giant Pascal. A large, late variety; easily blanched and a very good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40, postpaid.



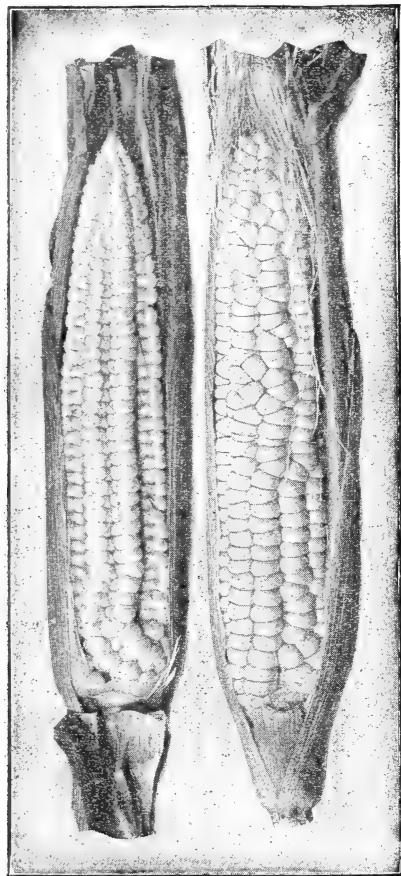
DANVER'S HALF LONG CARROT.



SWEET CORN



For a succession of crops we recommend the following varieties which are named in the order of maturity: Malakoff, Golden Bantam, Early Minnesota, Early Evergreen and Stowell's Evergreen. In the northern part of our territory the Malakoff and Golden Bantam are all that are needed to produce corn of the finest quality throughout the corn season.



Red Cory and Malakoff, Picked at Same Time to Show Comparative Earliness of the Two Varieties.

Red Cory. The standard early corn. Compared with the Malakoff it is nearly, if not quite as early, has larger and more regular ears, but is not as sweet. A good early corn for market. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.10.

I think your seeds are very fine. I was well pleased with them, and will select from your house again.

Mrs. Frank Gill, Cavour, S. D.

I think you are fair and square in the business I have done with you for the last three years.

E. J. Kugler, Alexandria, S. D.

I think your Model Garden Collection is ideal.

M. B. Trooper, Draper, S. D.

Culture: In general the culture of sweet corn is very much the same as field corn. Sweet corn should not be sown until the soil is somewhat warmer than required for field corn as there is danger of its rotting in the ground. Small early varieties may be sown in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart with the plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. Later and larger varieties should be planted further apart, depending upon the size of the plant.

MALAKOFF SWEET CORN.

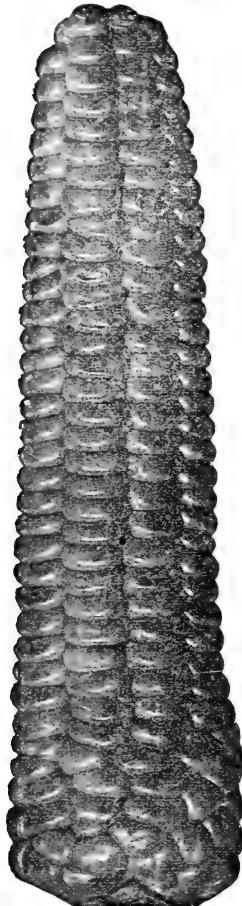
The earliest "sweet corn" known. Similar to the well-known Peep O'Day, but of better quality. The ears are very small and are borne in large numbers. Single stalks produce from 2 to 4 ears each. There are other varieties of corn as early, but none of them has the sweet and delicious flavor of the Malakoff. At the Universal Exposition at St. Louis in 1904, in the exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Government Building a wax model of the Malakoff Sweet Corn was shown as the "earliest sweet corn." Our stock of Malakoff is very limited this year and we probably cannot secure more. When our supply is exhausted we will substitute with Peep O'Day unless otherwise instructed. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 15 cts.; pt. 30 cts.; qt. 50 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 35 cts.; pk. \$1.75.

PEEP O'DAY SWEET CORN.

Similar to the Malakoff in both character of growth and season. This variety of sweet corn has been very extensively grown throughout the Northwest for several years and has become very popular. We can highly recommend it to critical growers. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pint 25 cts.; qt. 45 cents., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; peck \$1.25.

GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN.

An early variety, only a few days or a week later than the Malakoff. The stalks are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet high and average two ears to each stalk. When ready for use the grains are deep yellow and present a very attractive appearance served on the ear. It is without a rival in sweetness and richness of flavor. Very desirable for the home garden. On the market the yellow appearance may seem an objection until it becomes well known and then it serves to distinguish it from the more common white varieties. Everyone remarks when tasting Golden Bantam for the first time: "This is the best sweet corn I have ever eaten. It is dlicious" $\frac{1}{3}$ pt., 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.25.



GOLDEN BANTAM

Early Minnesota. The old standard early or second early variety. Somewhat earlier than Crosby's Early and about a week or ten days later than Malakoff. Quality good, ears eight-rowed, of good size and very regular in form. Desirable for either home use or market. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; 40 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.10.

Black Mexican. Early, very sweet and good. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts., postpaid. By express, or freight qt. 30 cts.

Early Evergreen. Season a week or ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. This variety, because of its good quality and medium season, is one of the best general crop varieties for the northwest. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.10.

Stowell's Evergreen. The standard general crop or late sweet corn. No other variety has been able to displace it either in the home or market garden. For size and appearance of ear, productiveness and sweetness there is none better. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 40 cts.; postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.10.

Country Gentleman. One of the sweetest late varieties in cultivation. Ears of large size; kernels long, pointed and arranged irregularly on the cob. $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt. 30 cts.; pk. \$1.50.

POP CORN

There is no good reason why every farmer should not have a good supply of pop corn for his family. As easily raised as field corn, and if you have more than you need for your own use it can always be sold on the market at a good price.

White Rice. The standard sort for field culture. Our stock is very fine and well selected. It is the best we have ever seen. Try some on your farm and you will not regret it.

Queen's Golden. One of the best varieties. Very productive. Pops into large flaky, white kernels of fine texture and creamy white.

Either variety: $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts., by mail postpaid. By express or freight qt. 25 cts.; pk. \$1.00; bu. of selected ears \$3.50; bu. shelled \$3.00.

We like your way of doing business all right. You have always been punctual about sending the seeds which we have ordered and sent us a notice that you had received our order all right.

Theo. Cheney, Northfield, Minn.

Was particularly pleased with the seeds I bought from you. They were as you represented and were exactly like the samples you sent before I ordered.

J. J. Walsh, Armour, S. D.

CAULIFLOWER

The cauliflower is not grown to so large an extent as its value would warrant among our vegetables. There are certain difficulties which present themselves, first of which is that the seed is rather expensive, and second it requires good care and attention to produce good heads. The two varieties which we list here are both very early and with good care will produce good heads in almost any season.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt. One of the best and earliest varieties. Plants dwarf and compact with short stems and small leaves.

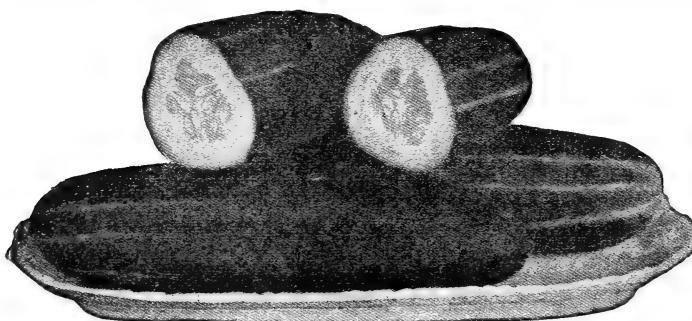
Early Snowball. In earliness reliability in heading, general appearance and size of head this is unequalled. A very popular variety. Our stock of seed is from one of the most reliable Danish growers. We can recommend it for the most critical gardeners.

Either variety: Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

CUCUMBER

Culture: Sow in the open ground when danger of frost is past. Plant from 6 to 20 seeds in a hill and have the hills from 4 to 6 feet apart. The greatest pest of the young plants is the striped beetle which attacks them just as soon as they are out of the ground. In small gardens the most effective way to check the beetles is to cover the hills with mosquito netting held up with wooden frames. In large plantings, scatter dust, lime or ashes on the plants while wet with dew or use Paris green sprayed on the plants in very weak solution. As soon as danger from these pests is over, thin the plants so as to leave 3 or 4 plants to a hill. Early cultivation is necessary as the plants soon cover the ground. If the vines are expected to bear small cucumbers for pickles throughout the season, the small cucumbers should be gathered every day or two and none allowed to mature.

Improved Early White Spine. This was the earliest and most productive variety in our trial grounds in 1909. It is without an equal as an all around early and general crop for home or market. A vigorous grower and prolific cropper. Fruits are remarkably uniform in size, dark green in color and very handsome in appearance. One of the best varieties for slicing and forcing.



IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE CUCUMBER.

uniform fruits about eight inches long, the cucumbers retaining their dark green color until well advanced towards the ripening stage. The flesh is white, very crisp and of excellent flavor.

Extra Long White Spine. A beautiful large cucumber, very regular in size and form and of excellent quality.

Improved Long Green. An old and popular variety, producing large fruits, ten to twelve inches in length, slim, but uniform in size, dark green in color. Flesh is solid, crisp and of excellent flavor. Very highly esteemed for garden use.

Chicago Pickle. A medium-sized variety with prominent spines. A vigorous grower and a very prolific producer. Highly esteemed as a pickle variety.

Cumberland. This variety of the white spine type is quite a favorite for pickling. Fruits at pickling stage are thickly set with spines, grow very straight, and uniform and are very dark green in color. Fruits attain a fair size and are good for both pickling and slicing.

Early Green Cluster. Fruit small, grows in clusters of two or three, very prolific, short, dark green.

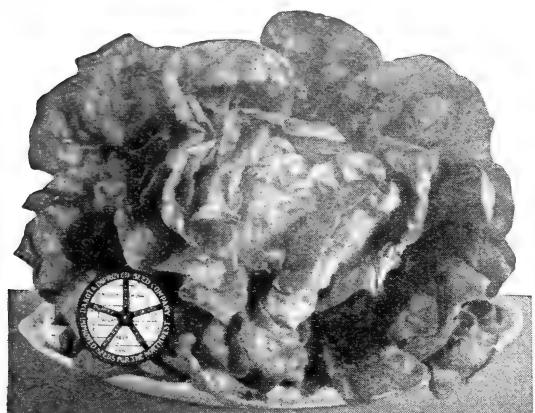
Any variety: $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid. By express or freight: Lb. 80 cts.

Arlington White Spine. One of the most popular of the White Spine sorts. Vines hardy and vigorous, producing fine,

LETTUCE

The varieties which are listed here are those which are especially adapted for cold frames or outdoor culture. All of them can be recommended for this purpose, but we wish particularly to call attention to the May King, Grand Rapids, California Cream Butter and Prizehead. The old popular Prizehead is considered by many as very desirable, though the color and texture of the leaves are somewhat against it.

Culture: Seed can be sown almost any season of the year, though early spring is the most desirable time as a moist atmosphere is required for the best development. Sow the seed thickly in drills from 6 to 12 inches apart. For early use pick leaves directly from the plants. Later thin the plants in the row or transplant from 6 to 8 inches apart. Grown this way they will develop heads or bunches which are much better in quality than those grown thickly in the row. Rapidly of growth is necessary to produce tender, edible plants. Plenty of water and rich soil are of the greatest importance.



MAY KING LETTUCE.

broad, very much crumpled, twisted and frilled. Ranks as one of the four most largely planted varieties in the United States.

Morse. Similar to Black-Seeded Simpson except in color of seed, which is white.

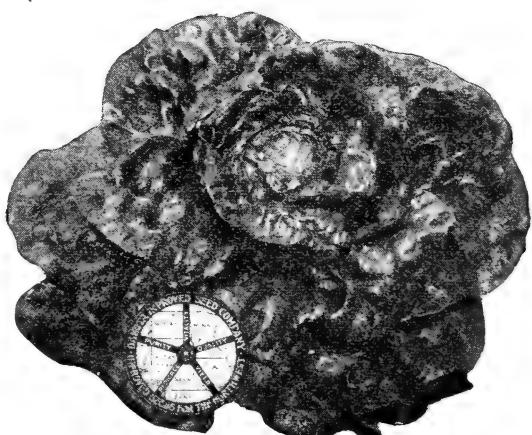
California Cream Butter. One of the best summer varieties of head lettuce. Forms round, crisp, solid heads of very fine flavor. In our trials in 1910 this variety was not excelled by any other tried either in productiveness or quality.

Prizehead. Probably grown to a larger extent than any other variety in the United States, especially in the west. A large, early, bunch lettuce, brown in color, crisp, tender and of good flavor. Recommended for spring and early summer planting.

Hanson. A very large, late cabbage-heading variety; very crisp and firm in texture; quality sweet and good. This is the standard summer head lettuce and succeeds everywhere. Its popularity is attested by the fact that it has been listed by over two hundred seedmen in this country and ranks as one of the three most largely grown varieties in the United States.

Iceberg. Similar to the Hanson except that it is smaller and is tinged with brown. The quality is good and very sweet. A newer variety than Hanson, but rapidly gaining in favor.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid.



CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER LETTUCE.



EATING KLECKLEY SWEETS Grown on a Dakota Homestead. These products of Wheeler's Seeds Grown by H. A. Pritchard, give evidence of the possibilities of Tripp County.

MELONS

The climate and soil of the Dakotas seem to be particularly adapted to the raising of melons. In the extreme north only the very early varieties should be planted. In central and southern South Dakota all the varieties listed here usually ripen satisfactorily in ordinary seasons.

Culture: Sow and cultivate same as cucumber. As the full season is usually required for development it is well to plant as early as the weather will permit. Watermelons require more room than cucumbers or muskmelons and will succeed on a sandier soil.

MUSKMELONS

Rocky Ford. First introduced as Netted Gem, but now more commonly called Rocky Ford after the place in Colorado made famous by its melons. Fruits small, oblong or oval in shape, well ribbed and very heavily netted, the netting turning to a silver color when ripe. The skin is hard and firm, making it an excellent shipper. Flesh is green in color and of the best quality.

Burrell's Gem. Another fine melon from Rocky Ford, Colorado, the home of the famous Rocky Ford Muskmelon. This variety is unsurpassed in quality and also for shipping. It has reddish orange flesh and small cavity. Melons weigh about 2 pounds each. Our seed comes direct from the originator.

Osage or Miller's Cream. Fruit medium size, oval. Flesh, deep salmon color and very thick. A great favorite among the market gardeners.

Emerald Gem. An extra early melon of small size, smooth, emerald green skin and thick salmon-colored flesh. This is the richest flavored melon in cultivation. Valuable for the home garden on account of its earliness and fine quality.

Extra Early Hackensack. The standard, very early variety and very popular for both home use and market. The melons are of fair size, nearly round in shape, flattened at stem and blossom ends; heavily ribbed and netted. Flesh green and of good flavor.

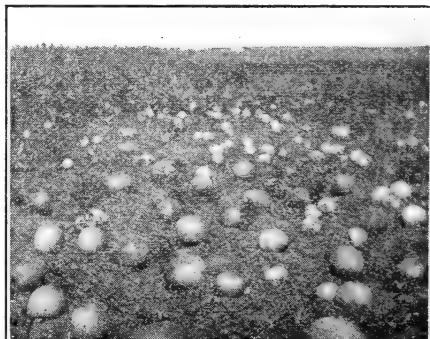
Early Green Nutmeg. Very early; flesh green; very sweet; of good flavor. This was the earliest variety in our trial grounds last year and bore well throughout the season. Valuable for both home use or market.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

WATERMELONS

Cole's Early. The earliest watermelon in cultivation. Can be grown in all the northern states. Valuable for both home and market use where larger varieties will not mature. A larger acreage of this melon is grown in the Northwest every year than of any other variety.

Fordhook Early. The earliest large-fruit-ed melon. Fruits of good size, green skin and red flesh. A good shipper. Recommended for planting in South Dakota and southern Minnesota.



WATERMELON PATCH OF MRS. G. A. MOORE, TRIPP CO., SOUTH DAKOTA. It looks as though Tripp County would be a good place to visit about melon time.

Keckley's Sweet. The sweetest of all watermelons. The fruits are very large in size and dark green in color. The flesh is bright scarlet and of a very fine texture. Not early enough for the extreme north but suitable for the latitude of Mitchell and south of this. Several carloads of these melons were grown near Mitchell by one grower the past season.

Peerless or Ice Cream. A very fine flavored melon for early home market. The fruit is medium sized, oval, bright green. The flesh is bright scarlet and very sweet.

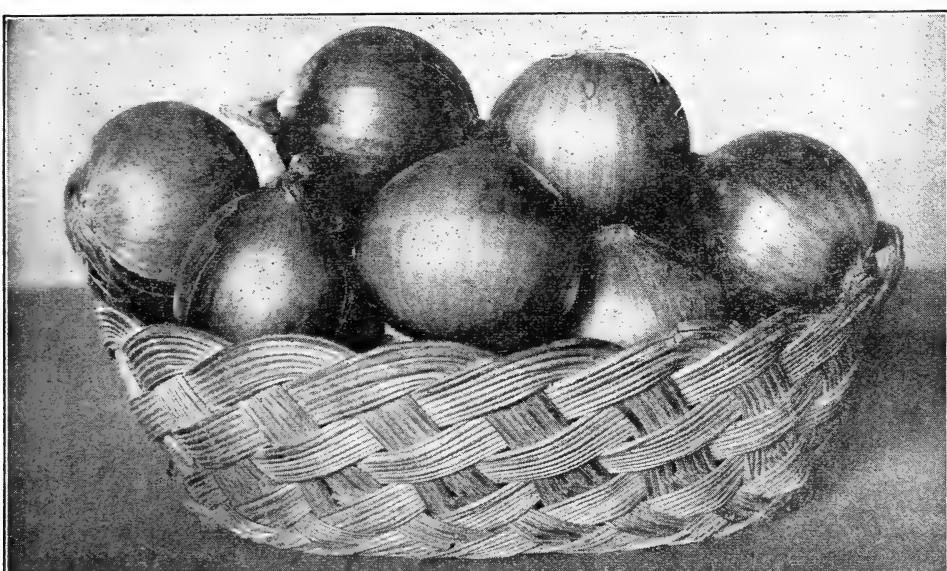
Halbert Honey. An early, large dark green melon of excellent quality. Valuable to grow for near market, but is not a good shipper because of its thin, brittle rind.

Sweetheart. Rather late for our vicinity. A fine large melon. For market and shipping it is among the best and will remain in condition for use longer than most others.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

ONION

There is no vegetable with which one should take more care in the selection of seed than the onion. Probably more poor onion seed is sold every year than of any other one crop. Our seed is grown by the best growers who make careful tests of



MINNESOTA GROWN, RED GLOBE ONIONS.

all stocks for germination before we receive them. To make matters doubly sure we test all stocks for germination and growth after receiving them so you are sure to get seed that will grow and produce good onions.

Culture: No other crop responds to good care as the onion. For very early use the sets give the best returns. These should be planted 3 or 4 inches apart in rows one foot apart. For general crop, sow the seed as early as the ground can be worked in the spring in drills from 1 foot to 18 inches apart. Cultivate early and thoroughly, but do not cover the plants with soil when cultivating. Shallow cultivation is better than deep. A clean soil, plenty of water and thorough surface cultivation are necessary to raise a good crop.

Large Red Globe. By many this is considered the finest red sort. It is perfectly globular in shape and of large size. Skin is dark blood in color. It is a splendid keeper and the quality is excellent. In western markets this brings the highest price. For general crop either in the home garden or for market this variety should occupy the most prominent place.

Large Red Wethersfield. This variety is the popular red onion usually found in all markets. It is medium early and is a very good keeper. It is probably the largest and hardiest of the American varieties of onions. It will yield a good crop when many others will fail because of the unfavorable conditions.

Southport White Globe. A very beautiful, large, white onion. Though not as good a keeper as some of the red and yellow sorts, it is a very popular onion for early market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80 cts.; lb., \$2.50., postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers. This is the standard yellow globe onion seen in most of our markets. No other varieties seem to be able to displace it and its companion, the Large Red Wethersfield. Both are hardy, good croppers and excellent keepers and seldom fail to give good returns.

Prizetaker. This onion is of immense size, globular in shape, hard and firm. The skin is straw yellow in color and the flesh is fine-grained and of excellent flavor. A fairly good keeper, but not equal to the Red Wethersfield, Red Globe or Yellow Globe Danvers in this respect.

Mammoth Silver King. A large, white, Italian sort, with tender, white flesh. It grows quickly and matures rather early. It is one of the most striking onions in appearance and is valuable for marketing in autumn and early winter.

White Barletta. A very early white onion grown for early bunch onions and also for pickles.

Early White Welsh. A perennial onion grown for green onions in early spring. Does not form a well-defined bulb like most onions but produces fine green shoots for bunching. Specially valued by market gardeners for this purpose.

Australian Brown. An early, medium-sized, globular onion. The flesh is white and the skin is bright, reddish brown in color. This variety is considerably earlier than the Red Wethersfield and is a good keeper.

Any variety, except the Southport White Globe:
Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$1.85,
postpaid.

ONION SETS

Very desirable for planting to secure very early onions for the table. A quart or two is sufficient for an ordinary sized family.

Bottom Sets. Red or yellow sets, per quart, 30 cts.; white sets, per quart, 35 cts., postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Top Sets. Per quart, 30 cts., postpaid.

PARSNIP

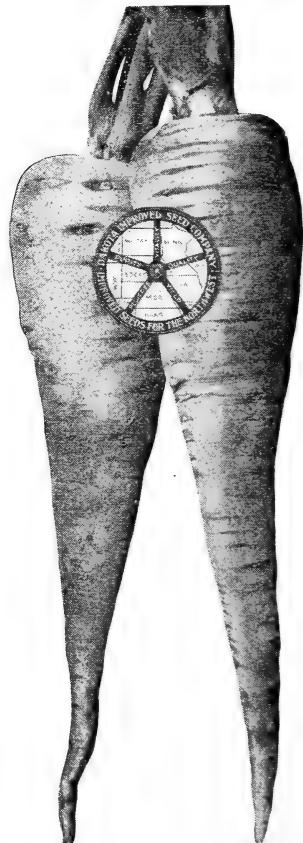
More commonly grown in the home garden than for the market. If the roots are allowed to remain in the ground over winter they will fill in a very convenient place on the table in the spring when other vegetables are becoming scarce.

Culture: Sow the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Have the ground thoroughly prepared by deep plowing and good cultivation before sowing the seed. The plants are somewhat slow in starting from seed, but when once started they are comparatively easy to care for and well repay the labor expended in growing them. The roots may be dug from the field in the fall or early spring.

Improved Guernsey. A heavy cropper; flesh fine-grained and of good quality. Roots are not so long as the Hollow Crown, but thicker and more easily gathered.

Hollow Crown. This is the standard market gardener's strain. It is very sweet and of good flavor.

Either variety: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.



HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP

PEAS

Culture: Make an early sowing of one of the early peas like Earliest of All and follow this very soon after with one of the early wrinkled sorts and one of the general crop sorts. Sow every week or ten days up to the first or middle of June. In this way one can have peas through the summer months. Sow in single or double rows 18 inches to 3 feet apart. For very early planting, place the seeds about one inch deep and have the later plantings from 2 to 4 inches deep. Place the seeds 2 to 3 inches apart in the row. Cultivate thoroughly as soon as the peas are up and until the vines take up the space.

First and Best. This is the earliest and best strain of smooth white peas. Seeds are small, smooth and white. Vines are vigorous, about 2 1/2 feet high and bear profusely of medium sized pods, each containing five to seven peas.

Alaska or Earliest of All. This is one of the best very early peas grown. It is very productive and matures the entire crop almost at one time so that it can be gathered in two pickings. It is of good quality for a very early pea.

Surprise. One of the earliest of all wrinkled peas. Pods are not so large as the American Wonder, but more numerous. This is not so well known as the older American Wonder, but is rapidly taking the place of the older variety.

Premium Gem. A very dwarf wrinkled pea. An old variety, but still in great demand. Nearly as early as American Wonder. Grown in nearly every private garden in the West.

Leonard's Potlatch. About as early as Premium Gem and has pods like the Telephone. Vines grow from 15 to 18 inches high. The pods are borne abundantly in pairs and are full of delicious peas. This variety shells out as well or better than any other on our list.

Nott's Excelsior. Of the dwarf, early, wrinkled peas there is none better for general culture in the northwest than Nott's Excelsior. Pods average three inches in length and are well filled with very large peas of unusually good quality. Wherever this variety has been grown in South Dakota it has given the best of satisfaction, either for the home garden or for market.

American Wonder. An early, wrinkled pea of finest quality. The vines are extremely dwarf in growth, varying from 10 inches to 2 feet in height, depending upon the soil in which they are grown. It is one of the earliest dwarf, wrinkled peas and follows closely upon the Earliest of All.

Alderman. Without doubt the Telephone pea is one of the most popular of all garden peas. The Alderman is an improved Telephone. To those who wish a tall large-podded pea like the Telephone we can recommend the Alderman.

Thomas Laxton. Very similar to the Gradus and by some considered even better. In habit of growth same as Gradus but a few days later in season.

Gradus. This is one of the finest large-podded, extra early peas introduced. Pods are about four inches long, well filled with large wrinkled, deep green peas of finest quality. Peas remain in edible condition for some time after large enough to use.

Advancer. A wrinkled pea that is very popular with market gardeners because of its great productiveness. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Horsford's Market Garden. A very productive wrinkled pea of medium height. Produces more pods than any other standard sort. Much grown for market.

Any variety: 1/3 pt., 10 cts.; pt. 25 cts.; qt. 45 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

TWICE THE YIELD WITH HALF THE WORK.

West Concord, Minn., Nov. 23, 1908.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler, Mitchell, S. D.

Dear Sir:—

I sowed the sack of Lincoln's Sixty-day oats and can say that if I had had all Lincoln's Sixty-day oats I would have gotten at least twice as much off the twenty acres I sowed and only half as much labor in harvesting same. They were about eleven inches shorter than my other oats, stood up straight and heavier than the others. My other oats all went down before they were ripe, while we cut the Lincoln's Sixty-day oats before our barley.

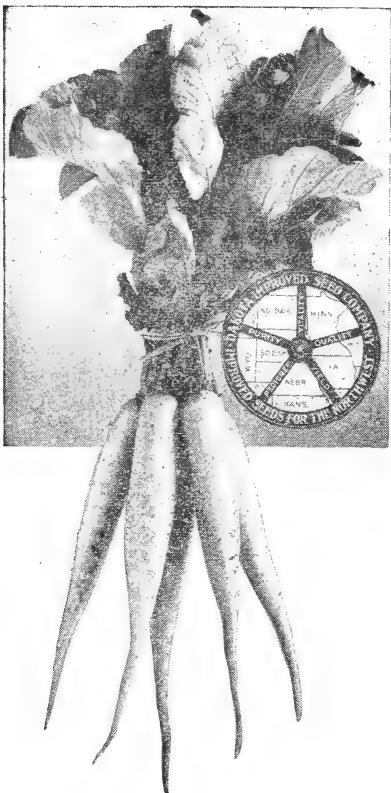
Respectfully yours,
E. H. EMERSON.

RADISH

For extremely early growing the small globe or olive-shaped varieties and the Icicle are the best. For later spring and early summer some of the long-rooted varieties give better results for the ground occupied. The Icicle and Rosy Gem are the most popular, very early sorts for both forcing and early planting in the open ground.

Culture: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring in rows 8 to 10 inches apart. Sow at intervals of a week or ten days for a succession up to the middle of June.

Three Leaf Forcing. An extremely early forcing variety. Usually ready to eat when three leaves besides seed leaves have been formed. Skin bright scarlet; flesh crisp, tender and white.



ICICLE RADISH

very late in the season and can follow some of the earlier crops in gardens where space is a consideration.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The Earliest English turnip in cultivation. Roots flat, white purple top. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. The popular fall flat sort. More largely grown than any other variety.

Golden Ball. Not of large size, but firm and of good flavor.

White Globe. Roots white, perfectly globe-shaped, early.

Purple Top Rutabaga. A hardy and productive variety. A good strain.

Any variety except the Early Milan: $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

For field varieties see Field Root Crops, page 32.

Scarlet Globe. A very popular, extremely early, globe-shaped radish, maturing in about 25 days. Very desirable for early sowing in open ground or for forcing.

Rosy Gem. A handsome, globe-shaped variety of rosy scarlet shading to white at the tip. The beautiful red roots with the pure white tips present a very attractive appearance either on the table or as offered for sale on the market.

French Breakfast. One of the standard early radishes. Roots of oblong shape, red above, changing to clear white in the lower portions.

Icicle. This is becoming one of the most popular radishes grown. Its earliness, attractive appearance and excellent quality make it one of the most valuable of all radishes. It remains in fine condition longer than any other first early. It is not only the best early variety, but is one of the best general crop varieties as well. In our trial grounds this year our stock of Icicle was ahead of all other varieties tested.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. This bright scarlet, small topped sort is about 6 inches long straight, smooth, brittle and crisp. An excellent sort.

Chartier. The largest and handsomest summer sort. The roots are long, crimson, tipped with white. The hardest sort for summer culture.

Scarlet China Winter Radish. The standard winter variety.

Any variety: $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 65 cts.; postpaid.

TURNIP

Both the English and the Swede Turnip or Rutabaga are desirable garden crops and the latter are also desirable for stock feeding. One feature about turnips is that they can be sown

very late in the season and can follow some of the earlier crops in gardens where space is a consideration.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan. The Earliest English turnip in cultivation. Roots flat, white purple top. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb. 80 cts., postpaid.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. The popular fall flat sort. More largely grown than any other variety.

Golden Ball. Not of large size, but firm and of good flavor.

White Globe. Roots white, perfectly globe-shaped, early.

Purple Top Rutabaga. A hardy and productive variety. A good strain.

Any variety except the Early Milan: $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

PUMPKIN

Among the varieties of pumpkin that are grown, the Connecticut Field is probably the most desirable one for field planting in our latitude. As pie pumpkins we especially recommend the Japanese and the Small Sugar as the two that have especially demonstrated their value as to productiveness, early maturity and quality.

Culture: Same as for cucumber. The hills should be 8 or more feet apart. Field varieties are commonly grown in corn fields by sowing seeds in every third or fourth hill.

Connecticut Field. This is the earliest field pumpkin. Immensely productive and commonly grown in corn fields for stock feeding. Also good for pies. Oz. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts., postpaid. By express or freight, lb., 30 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

King of the Mammoths. A pumpkin of immense size: matures rather late for the extreme north. Flesh is thick, bright yellow, fine-grained and excellent for pies. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Japanese Pie. This variety is both curious and useful. The skin is deep green with dark stripes which turn to golden yellow. Seeds are peculiarly marked. The seed cavity is small and the neck is solid flesh. Matures early and is of the finest quality. We know of no better pie pumpkin. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 85 cts., postpaid.

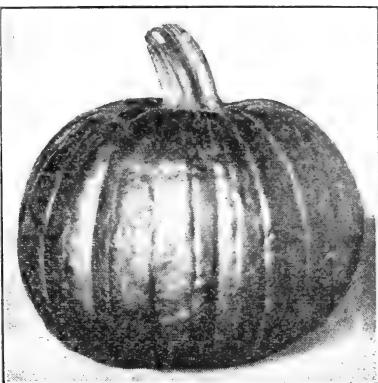
Quaker Pie. A very prolific pie pumpkin. Flesh fine-grained and rich in flavor, Excellent keeper if stored in warm place. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid.

Small Sugar. The standard pie pumpkin, resembling the field variety in color and shape, but of very much smaller size, averaging from 8 to 12 inches in diameter.

Is as fine-grained as average squash and of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts. Postpaid.

Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell shaped; flesh thick white, fine for pies. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid.

Your Model Garden Collection is all right. More than most firms give for the money. I think every seed grew which proves the honesty and integrity of the firm. **Mrs. Frances Allen, Harding, S. D.**



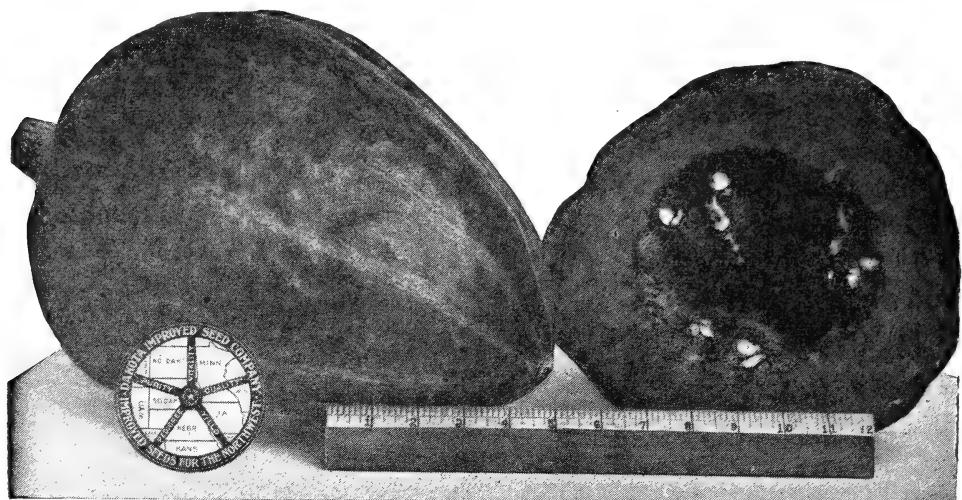
SMALL SUGAR PUMPKIN.



MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SQUASH.

SQUASH

Culture: Same as for cucumber except the hills should be 8 or more feet apart.



DELICIOUS SQUASH.

Delicious. No squash excels this in firmness and compactness of grain, dryness, sweetness and richness of flavor. An excellent winter squash for general culture. Our seed of this variety has been saved from selected specimens grown in Stanley County, South Dakota. This stock is extra fine. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Hubbard. The popular standard variety for winter use. Shell dark green, flesh bright orange yellow, fine-grained, very dry and of rich flavor.

Warted Hubbard. Similar to the common Hubbard, but in general more warty. Very striking in appearance; grows larger than the common Hubbard.

Golden Hubbard. This variety is similar to the Hubbard, but has a skin of bright red color. It is somewhat smaller and earlier than the common Hubbard, but is equally as productive and fine in quality.

Mammoth Chili. With nearly everything we grow, size is one of the first considerations. It is the largest ear of corn, the largest squash or the largest pumpkin that attracts the most attention at our county and state fairs. The Mammoth Chili is the largest variety of squash grown. If you wish to take the premium at your state or county fair on the largest squash try this. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Sibley or Pike's Peak. An old standard variety of fine flavor and remarkable keeping qualities. The same season of Hubbard and very productive. In size about the same as Golden Hubbard.

Mammoth White Bush. A large strain of the Early White Bush summer squash. Nearly as early as the smaller strains and about twice the size.

Golden Custard. This is the mammoth strain of Golden Bush summer squash, similar to the Mammoth White Bush except in color. A valuable summer variety.

Yellow Summer Crookneck. A true bush in habit of growth; very early and productive.

White Summer Crookneck. Similar to Yellow Summer Crookneck, except in color.

Any variety except where noted $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb. 75 cents, postpaid.

PEPPER

Culture: Sow in hot bed in March and transplant to open field in June. Set the plants about 18 inches apart each way.

Bull Nose. A prolific, rather early variety, bearing large, scarlet fruits. Earlier than the Ruby King.

Chili. Very productive; fruits very small, very red and very hot.

Ruby King. The most popular, large, red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and produce a crop of handsome, large, scarlet fruits. Flesh sweet, tender and mild.

Golden Dawn. A beautiful yellow pepper resembling the Bull Nose in shape, but golden yellow in color.

Any variety: Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts., postpaid.

I do not know of any better varieties than you have in your Model Garden Collection.

H. A. Bigelow,
Wessington Springs, S. D.

MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal: The popular variety. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Broccoli, Purple Cape: The standard purple variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.

Brussels Sprouts, Improved Dwarf: A very good sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.

Egg Plant, Early Dwarf Purple: One of the earliest and most productive varieties. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 50cts.

Endive, White Curled: Finest cut and curled. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.

Kale, Curled Mosbach: Dwarf, compact, light green foliage. Pkt., 10 cts.

Kohl-Rabi, Early White Vienna: The best sort for table use. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

Leek, Carentan: Standard variety with dark colored leaves. Pkt. 5 cts.

Okra, White Velvet: Produces large, round, smooth pods, velvety white in color, $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Parsley, Moss-Curled: Densely crumpled and curled. **Fern-Leaved:** Beautifully curled. **Plain:** The ordinary form. Any variety, pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.

Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island: Roots of superior quality and double the size of the old variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

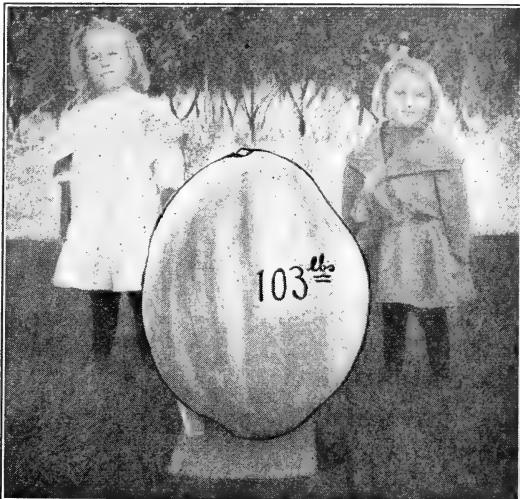
Spinach, Long Standing: Leaves large and thick, dark green in color. $\frac{1}{3}$ oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts.

I have bought seeds from you two seasons, once while in North Dakota. All have proved to be of high germination. Your method of doing business has been satisfactory to me—filling orders as far as possible promptly and not delaying the whole order on account of being short on a few, and then forwarding shortage at the earliest possible time.

Fred J. Engel, Alzada, Mont.

I have been as well pleased with your seed as any I have ever planted.

Asa E. Wright, Cedarfork, S. D.



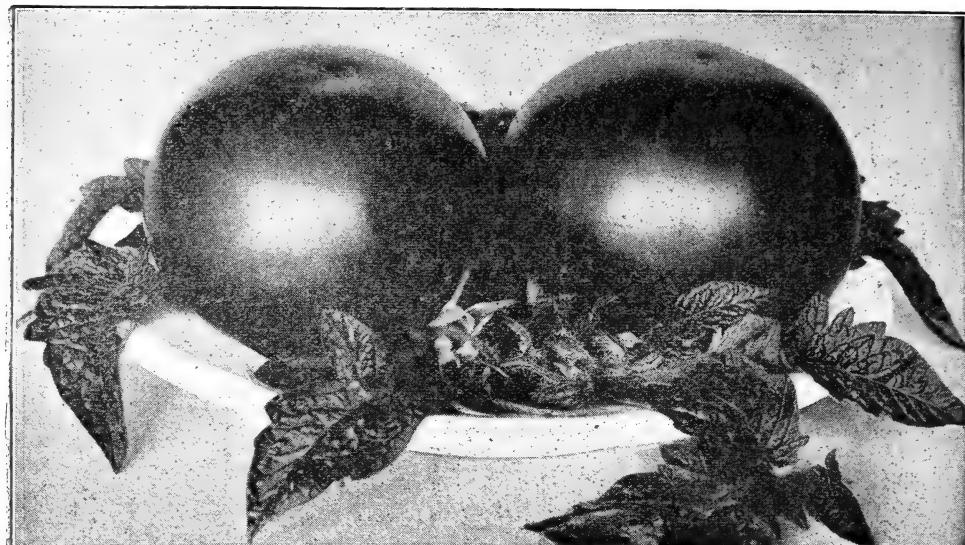
Mammoth Chili Squash Weighing 105 Pounds,
Grown by Prof. H. B. Mathews, Brookings,
South Dakota.



TOMATO

Culture: Sow seed during March and April in boxes in house or hot bed. As soon as the plants begin to crowd themselves, plant in boxes or frames 4 to 6 inches apart each way. After danger of late frosts is past plant in the open ground 3 to 4 feet apart. In this latitude, plants should not be put into the ground until about June first. Tomatoes require good cultivation and a fertile soil.

Earliana. The earliest, smooth, bright red tomato among the standard varieties. Fruits average about three inches in diameter and are somewhat flattened. Plant is a vigorous grower and a good cropper. We recommend this sort as a first early for the home and market garden. Our seed is Dakota grown.



Chalk's Early Jewel. This variety follows the Earliana in season. For the north is a very valuable, early and general purpose bright red tomato. Fruits are larger and are produced more abundantly than the Earliana. We recommend this as a very good second early. Our seed is Dakota grown.

Early Minnesota. An early smooth tomato of good size and very productive. This ranks with Chalk's Early Jewel as one of the earliest smooth good tomatoes grown.

Dwarf Champion. A very distinct medium early tomato. Plants are dwarf, having stiff, bushy stems and thick, deep green leaves. Very different from the common varieties. Fruits are deep purplish in color; of medium size and round. This is one of the best and most popular varieties grown in the Northwest.

Acme. The popular standard bright pink tomato; of medium size, and smooth.

Beauty. As early as the Acme and more solid in flesh.

Matchless. An extra large, smooth and handsome, bright red tomato. Considered as one of the best large-fruited general crop sorts.

Ponderosa. Largest fruited variety in cultivation. Fruits are deep purple in color and have small seed cavities containing very few seeds. We have grown fruits to weigh over two pounds.

Golden Queen. A very good, large, smooth, yellow tomato of mild flavor.

Yellow Pear. Fruits small, yellow, pear-shaped. Very productive.

Red Cherry. Fruits are small and handsome. Used for pickles and preserves.

Ground Cherry. A husk tomato. An old standard garden fruit, greatly valued for preserves. When ripe it is one-half an inch in diameter and very sweet. Excellent to eat out of hand.

Prices: Earliana, Chalk's Early Jewel and Ponderosa: Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Any other of the above varieties: Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts., postpaid.



THE BIG 4 TOMATOES

THORNBERRY
YAKIMA
DAKOTA FARMER
FIELD'S EARLY JUNE



FOUR NEW VARIETIES, ALL EARLIER THAN THE EARLIANA.

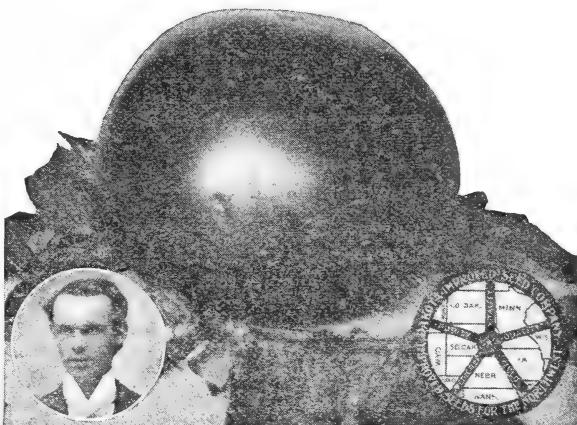
Early tomatoes and big tomatoes always attract a great deal of attention. We have been studying the tomato problem ever since we have been in business and now feel that we have just the varieties suitable for the Northwest.

In presenting to our customers in 1910 the four new tomatoes listed below, it may have appeared that we are extravagant in our claims on each of the four and that it would be just as well to pick out one and center our attention on it rather than to offer the four varieties. However, when one grows these four side by side, as they were grown this summer in our trial grounds, there appear strong points in each one. The four are entirely different. Each one has its strong points. It may be that in certain localities one of the four would overshadow all the others, in another locality another variety may shine in particular, but in our trial grounds and everywhere else where these have been grown where we have had an opportunity of making a comparison they are all better than any of the standard varieties. We are so confident that we have in these four tomatoes just what the gardeners have been looking for that we want every gardener in the Northwest to give them a trial.

The seeds of these four new varieties as well as those of the Earliana and Chalk's Early Jewel, which we offer in our list of standard varieties are all Dakota grown. The larger part of them were grown at Brookings, S. D., the remaining portion in Davison County in the vicinity of Mitchell. We find that our home-grown tomato seed is giving especially good returns throughout our territory. It costs from three to five times as much to grow tomato seed here as it does to grow it in the localities where tomato seeds are usually produced for the trade. We are pleased, therefore, to be able to offer this home-grown seed this year. Previous to this time we have been unable to secure them grown here in the way we would wish them grown.

All the seeds I have received from you were O. K. I like your way of doing business.

William Jane,
Blunt, S. D.



THE THORNBERRY TOMATO.

RAISED 100 BUSHELS RIPE TOMATOES FROM 4 PACKETS OF SEED.

I purchased one packet each of your Big 4 tomatoes last spring for trial. I raised about 100 bushels of ripe tomatoes from these four packets. I had the earliest ripe tomatoes in this locality. Your Big 4 are the best tomatoes I ever raised for this locality. I shall raise a lot more next year.

O. J. Townswick, Madison, S. D.

VINES WERE LOADED.

Your Big 4 tomatoes are just fine. I had the nicest tomatoes around here. I had a great many compliments about them. The vines were loaded. They were as pretty as any picture you ever saw of them.

Mrs. Estelle Hare, Huron, S. D.

Your seeds are first class. I have found your way of doing business fair, straight and honest.

I. G. Fjerstad, Bryant, S. D.

I like your method of doing business and I believe that it will prove a winner with the farmers throughout the country.

C. H. Lugg, Parkston, S. D.

Special
Offer

One Packet of each of

THE
BIG 4

Thornberry
Yakima
Dakota Farmer
Field's Early June

35c



THORNBER TOMATO

700 Bushels of Ripe Fruit from one-half acre at Brookings, S. D.

Ripe Fruit the middle of July in Central South Dakota

When we offered the Dakota Farmer tomato in our catalog, we recommended it very highly. We do not wish to retract from the statements that we made at that time regarding that variety. In the Thornber, however, we have one which we think in several ways very decidedly surpasses the Dakota Farmer, especially for the home-garden and for home market. The Thornber tomato has been grown by Mr. A. E. Thornber of Brookings, S. D., for ten years. He has continually selected it for uniformity in shape and for large size and at the same time has looked to the point of earliness so that it today ranks as the earliest large-fruited variety we know of. The plants grow very large and spread on the ground. The foliage is plentiful and medium light in color. The fruits are large, red, solid and smooth. Many of them weigh from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each and there are very few small fruits produced. The flavor of the fruit is fine and there are very few seeds. The first picking of this tomato in 1909 was made July 28th and in 1910 July 12th. At this time it sold in the Brookings market for \$6.00 per bushel. Later and throughout the season, it brought 25% more in price than any other variety on account of its appearance, quality and good keeping. In Brookings and vicinity, all gardeners who know this variety will grow no other. Wherever it has been tried in other parts of the state, it has given equal satisfaction so we feel entirely justified in giving special attention to this variety and placing back of it our unqualified recommendation. Pkt. of 300 seeds 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75 cts.; 1 oz. \$1.25.

I got your garden and flower collection last spring and they were fine. I think every seed came and the Thornber tomatoes were immense. I never had such strong plants and such nice tomatoes. Will have no other if I can get them. All the seeds I got from you were just fine. I wouldn't ask for any better. Mrs. J. H. Raynolds, Chapelle, S. D.

The Thornber was certainly fine flavor and a good yielder. I have only used your garden seeds so far and they were all O. K., the best I have had. Shall get my seeds from you next spring. E. C. Norgord, Hanley Falls, Minn.

The Thornber tomato is first class. I raised one stock from this seed this year which had 52 fine tomatoes on it. S. R. Grabill, Wagner, S. D.

The Thornber is early, good flavor, solid and the best yielder I have ever tried, very uniform, smooth and round. I think you are all O. K.

W. F. Michel, Willow Lakes, S. D.

Your packages contain so much more seed than others do and your business methods seem so much fairer that I can heartily recommend you. Jas. Dalton.

The Thornber Tomato



A Single Plant of the Thornber Bearing Over 150
Fruits at One Time. Raised by A. E. Thornber
Brookings, S. D.



The King of the Big 4

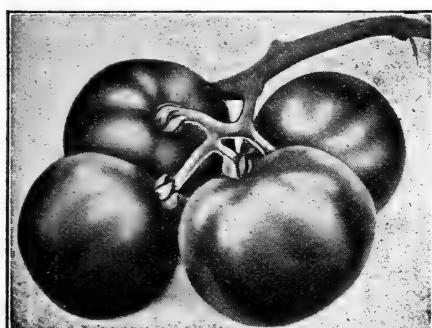


YAKIMA TOMATO

The Earliest of The Big 4

This tomato was secured from North Yakima, Wash., three years ago for trial but without a name. It has been grown by Mr. Thornber at Brookings for three years and has proved to be the earliest variety that he has grown and he has tested nearly all of the standard varieties. Compared with the three others of THE BIG 4, it is the earliest of them all. Besides being early, it is very productive of early tomatoes. It does not produce one or two ripe tomatoes and then wait a week before giving another ripe fruit. Mr. Thornber has picked as much as a bushel and a half of ripe fruit from a single plant of the Yakima in two pickings.

In shape and size the Yakima is not equal to the Thornber, but it is very much better in this respect than the Earliana or any other early tomato. A peculiarity of the plant is that it spreads in such a way as to expose the fruit to the sun so that it ripens very quickly and evenly. The foliage is not so rank as on some other varieties. So far as our own experience goes with this tomato, we can give it the strongest recommendation as an extremely early variety, and think that it is decidedly worthy of trial by anyone who wishes the earliest market variety that he can secure. Most of the extremely early varieties are irregular in shape and unattractive. The Yakima is better in this respect than any of the other early tomatoes. Its dark red fruits present a very attractive appearance. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60 cts.; oz., \$1.00.



DAKOTA FARMER TOMATO.

In our first description we stated that it was only a few days later than the Earliana. In our trials the past two years it has been fully as early as the Earliana, but was not equal in earliness to the Thornber, the Yakima or the Early June. In general appearance the Dakota Farmer is without a superior. It won first premium at the South Dakota State Fair as exhibited by Mr. Thornber, also first premium at the Brookings County Fair as exhibited by Mrs. Yule of Brookings. Dr. Youngman, of Canon City, Colo., who has given considerable attention to tomatoes, writes as follows: "I matched the Dakota Farmer tomato against the Earliana and two other much praised tomatoes and it beat them all in earliness and quality." At Madison, S. D., where this variety originated it has proved the most productive of all varieties. Single plants have produced over 100 saleable tomatoes, many of which would weigh over a pound. The fruits do not have the deep cavity at the stem like most other varieties and they have no core. It is one of the best shippers and keepers. This variety ought to be tried by every tomato grower. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 60 cts.; oz., \$1.00.

FIELD'S EARLY JUNE

This variety has been introduced by Henry Field of Shenandoah, Iowa. He is noted for being an enthusiastic grower and when he gets a thing that he thinks is right, he isn't afraid to say so. He describes this variety as "A new early tomato, earlier than Earliana, large and smooth as Stone and solid as Ponderosa." The results of our trials fully warrant everything that Henry Field has said about this tomato. The tomatoes grow very large and smooth and begin ripening August first. If, in future trials, it shows up as well as it has so far it will be a rival to any variety that has yet been offered. Price per pkt., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75 cts.; oz., \$1.25.

DAKOTA FARMER TOMATO

First Premium Tomato, South Dakota State Fair, 1909

We first offered this variety in 1909 and gave it our strongest recommendation as an early tomato of large size and fine quality. We have no reason to retract in any way on anything we said at that time. The compliments that we have received from all over South Dakota as well as other states regarding this tomato, show that we were justified in the statements that we made regarding it. The only criticisms that we have had from any source have been regarding the size of the fruit. In a few localities it seems that it has not developed the large size that was shown in its home locality and in fact in most of the localities where it has been tried.

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Single Plant of Thornber Tomato Bearing 52 Fine Tomatoes. Grown by S. R. Grabill, Wagner, S. D.

Words From Our Customers

All the seeds we tested this year proved to be satisfactory in every way. The Icicle Radish and early peas in the garden collection were fine. Out of the Chili squash I got four and these are dandy. One of them beats your large squash 5 lbs.—it weighs just 108 lbs. We raised the Early Wakefield cabbage. The heads were solid and very fine.
John Mathews, Muscoda, Wis.

The year of 1909 the Evergreen corn seed which I bought of your firm was said by those who used it to possess all the following qualities: Good sized ears, sweet and tender, remaining so for two weeks, most satisfactory ever used.

Mrs. J. T. Carey, Denison, Iowa.

I think your seeds are the best I ever had from any seedsman. I have bought from the east for twenty years or more. I like your painstaking way in doing business. Your testing and guarantee helps a gardener in many ways.

J. C. Innes, Luverne, Minn.

The seeds I bought of you all grew fine except some sweet corn and I think it was too dry for it to come up. I think your manner of doing business is all right.

T. R. Bement, Sioux Falls, S. D.

I like your catalog because it is large enough, no flaring pictures, frank, good quality paper, worth saving. I have it before me now and frequently use it as an encyclopedia.

W. B. Cox, Harding, S. D.

The seeds we purchased from you gave general satisfaction. The tomato seed grew exceptionally well. I think your manner of marking packets, etc. is O. K.

Boyd Fleming, Monango, N. D.

I like your method of doing business. The sweet corn that I got from you grew very well and has ripened up in good shape. It will make about 50 bushels per acre.

O. W. Kinney, Welcome, Minn.

I think your seeds are as good as any that can be bought. Your manner of doing business is absolutely fair to every one. I highly recommend your house to my neighbors.

O. F. Kieser, Wessington Springs, S. D.

Icicle Radishes were excellent—best ever had. Sweet Peas (choicest mixed) were above criticism, never had such pretty ones before.

Mrs. J. H. Whitmore, Alexandria, S. D.

I think this country is only fit for early varieties of corn. Your seeds are the best seeds I have had since I have been in Dakota and they seem to be all you claim them to be.

Mrs. C. T. Martin, Draper, S. D.

Your flax was the cleanest I ever saw and did fine. I am very well pleased with your seeds and the prompt and careful shipments you have always made.

J. W. Jones, Stickney, S. D.

You're the only seedsman that I have sent money to that I had faith that I would get a square deal.

E. D. Smith, Piedmont, S. D.

In the business I have done with you, I have found you nothing but straight in all your affairs, and I feel I can rely on what you say.

A. A. Norgren, Centerville, S. D.

I think your seeds are all right and I think your way of doing business is right.

Emil Steffen, White Lake, S. D.

I am very well satisfied with your manner of doing business and shall send a larger order next spring.

Carl Hunter, Fairview, Mont.

Your seeds have been very satisfactory the two years that I have bought of you.

C. R. Pendergast, Hettinger, N. D.

I liked the Malakoff corn which I got of you very much. It was early and sweet.

Mrs. M. L. Phelps, Montrose, S. D.

You send the most seed for the money and just as good.

Mrs. Louese Acton, Shelby, Mont.

Your seed gave good general satisfaction.

J. Schnaidt, Jr., Menno, S. D.

The few seeds that I ordered from you last year grew as well as could be expected for a dry year. Some of them did fine.

Mrs. John Fife, Spencer, S. D.

We got one peck of California Russets last spring and got 3 twine sacks of potatoes out of it. I think your seeds are just right.

Fred Lammerr, Bemis, S. D.

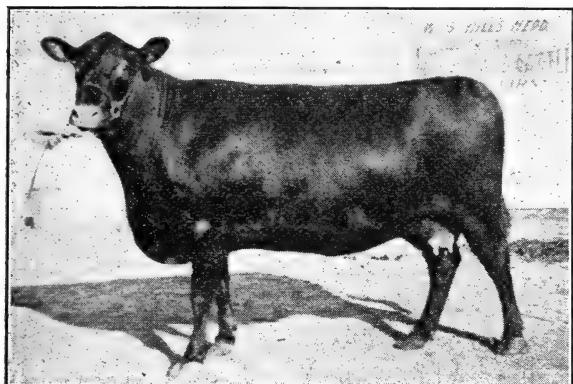
We have much better luck with your seeds than any we get at the store.

Mrs. G. A. Sterling, Oshkosh, Nebr.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The Ideal Dual Purpose Breed

Equally good for milk or beef; rich red color; have no horns; easy keepers; mature early, and well adapted to a severe climate.



The above cow Inez approaches nearest the ideal dual purpose cow I have ever produced and in fact her equal is hard to find. Her show ring record is an excellent one. She has been twice Grand Champion at the Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota State Fairs. Her age at date photograph was taken was 5 years, weight 1500 lbs. She is a regular breeder and heavy milker.

FOR BEEF.
At the 1909 International Live Stock Exposition held at Chicago I exhibited a two-year-old Red Polled fat steer. He was champion of the breed in fat classes. In the slaughter test in open competition with all breeds, grades and cross grades he won fifth place. His official weight was 1610 lbs. and he dressed out 65.2 per cent or within less than 2 per cent of the first prize carcass which was that of a strictly beef breed.

FOR MILK.

On account of the difficulty in obtaining competent and reliable help I have not been able to keep a milk record of my herd.

At the 1909 South Dakota State Fair a 2-year-old heifer from my herd won second place in a dairy cow contest which was open to the world. In this she was compelled to compete with strictly dairy breeds. At the 1910 South Dakota State Fair a Red Polled cow produced more butter fat than any cow in the contest, in competition with six strictly dairy cows.

SHOW RING RECORD.

For the past several years I have annually exhibited my herd of Red Polled Cattle at the Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and South Dakota State Fairs. In this I have met the hottest of competition. When I say that my herd has won over one hundred first premiums and forty championships at those Fairs in the past four years it will give some idea as to their quality as compared with other herds of the Northwest.

I have claimed for some time that South Dakota could produce as good live stock as any state as we have the feeds to do so. I think the above record proves my claims.

RIVERVIEW RANCH

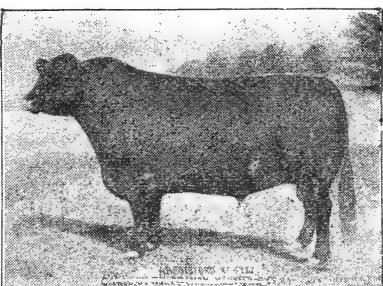
Riverview Ranch, the name given to my breeding farm, is situated in Hanson county, South Dakota, five miles south of Alexandria, the county seat. It contains 1360 acres in extent, and is along the beautiful James, or Dakota river. My herd in numbers contains over one hundred at the present time, kept in two herds.

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If interested in Red Polled Cattle write for booklet giving information about the breed. This will be mailed to you free on request.

W. S. HILL

Alexandria, - South Dakota



The above bull Abbottsford was the head of my herd up to the time of his death in 1907. He was a celebrated breeder and was the sire of more prize-winning Red Polls than any other bull in America. His weight was 2400 pounds.

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South Dakota State College of Agriculture,
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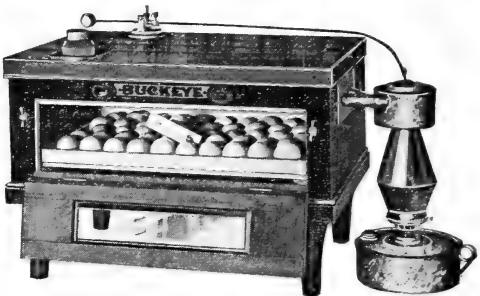
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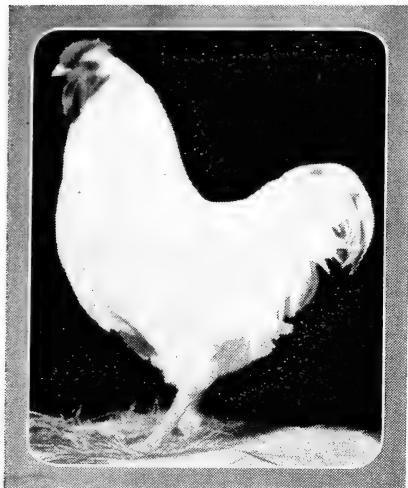
"* * * very complete and especially helpful to those intending to go into the business of poultry raising on a commercial scale and also for the small poultry keeper."—Prof. B. O. Longyear, Colo. Agri. Station.

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SCALLIN'S WYANDOTTES



White Duke II. 1st. cock, S. D. State Show 1910 and State Fair in 1909 and 1910. Winner of two silver cups at State Show 1910. One for whitest bird any breed in show and one for best shaped bird any breed in show. Stands today unbeaten in any show room. Sired by White Duke I who was 1st cockerel at S. D. State Fair and Show in 1907 and 1st cock at State Shows of 1908 and 1909. White Duke I and II have both been bred and raised by Mr. Scallin.

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At the South Dakota State Poultry Show in five years from 1906-1910 inclusive, Scallin's White Wyandottes won eighteen first premiums, six seconds, nine thirds, eighth fourths, and six fifths. In specials they won almost everything in sight including the following. In 1909 President's \$25.00 cup for best four birds in show, White Wyandotte Cup and four medals. In 1910, cup for whitest bird in show, cup for best shaped bird in show, all White Wyandotte medals and Gold Special for best display in American Class.

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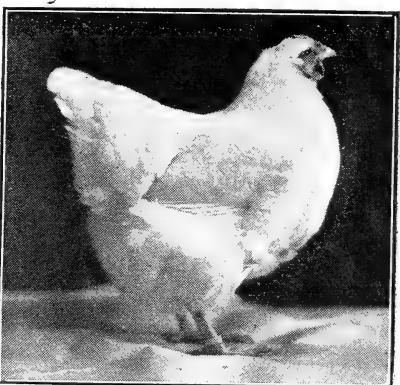
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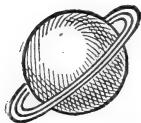
3rd. A white bird always attracts most attention from visitors. The farmer or city resident who breeds white birds and these only has taken the first step towards advertising his place for fine poultry. White Duke II shown on this page won silver cup at South Dakota State Show of 1910, as the whitest bird of any breed on exhibition.

4th. In weight and size they are our ideal. They will crowd the greatest weight into the smallest space of any breed. Males weigh from 7 1/2 to 10 1/2 lbs. and females from 5 1/2 to 8 1/2 lbs. White Duke II and Snowwhite shown on this page weigh 9 1/2 and 7 pounds respectively.



Snowwhite. —1st pullet at 1909 State Fair and 1910 State Show. 1st hen at 1910 State Fair. Sired by White Duke II. Weight 7 lbs.

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“PLANET JR.” NO. 4 COMBINED SEED DRILL, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

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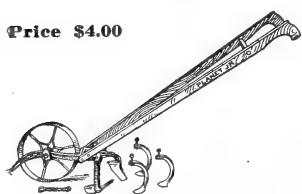
This combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate wheel hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

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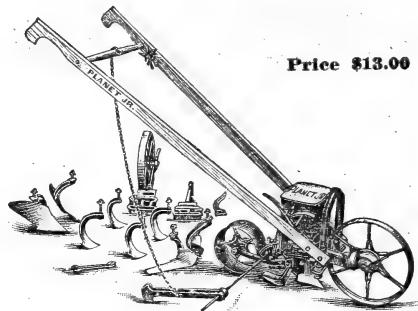
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Every cow in the herd is either imported or sired by an imported bull. Our herd bull is "Secretary of Crosslee" 30939 (9557), who won second in the two year old class at the Chicago International Show, shown by Chas. Gray. At the South Dakota State Fair, this herd won all the prizes. ¶ We have a number of young bulls for sale, ready for service this coming year. Every bull guaranteed to be healthy and a breeder.

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We want you to see these cattle. The Galloways are good feeders, very prolific, mature early, one of the best beef producing types, and well adapted to Dakota conditions. This Lincoln herd of Galloways is above the average in individual merit. ¶ All our young bulls are good. They are not kept fat, but in good growing condition. I do not expect fancy prices, but do want a fair price, and want to place them where they will have proper care and will help me to make other sales in the future. If you will come to Aberdeen any time, I will be glad to spend the day with you at my farm, regardless of whether you buy or not.

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Also have a fine herd of Duroc Jerseys, sired by "Buddy K's 4th King," many of which trace back to "Orion," "Ohio Chief," and "Proud Advance." Write me for information as to what I have on hand for sale.

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VALUE AND NEED OF SILOS.

Our western farmers are just beginning to realize that conditions have changed since their land was selling at ten dollars per acre, and corn was selling at ten cents per bushel, and no market for it at that price. Changed conditions demand different methods. Farmers cannot afford to grow feed upon hundred dollar land and feed it to their cattle in winter, and have them 50 to 100 pounds lighter in the spring than they were in the fall, then pasture them on 100 dollar land through the summer, to get them in condition for another winter of the same kind.

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- 1.—A good silo put on a farm of 80 acres will add 40 acres or 50 per cent to its feeding value.
- 2.—Put a field of corn into a silo and the stalks are worth more for feed than the ears are worth in the corn crib.
- 3.—Ten acres of average corn in a silo will furnish more feed and better feed than 50 acres of hay.
- 4.—Where a farmer has stock to feed through the winter a silo will save 100 per cent on the investment the first year.
- 5.—Ten acres of good corn will winter 30 full grown cows or their equivalent in other stock.
- 6.—It is convenient to feed and economical to store.
- 7.—Ten tons of silage can be stored in the same space as one ton of hay.
- 8.—Fed alone, it is a greater milk and fat producer than any other single feed.
- 9.—Ensilage fed stock will always be in the same snappy, thrifty condition that they are on grass.
- 10.—It makes it possible to double the pasture land by cutting out the hay land.
- 11.—Inclemency of weather does not hinder in harvesting as it is never too wet to fill a silo.

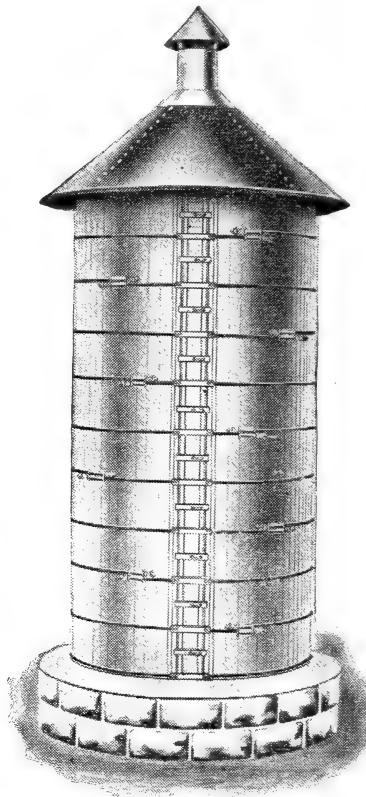
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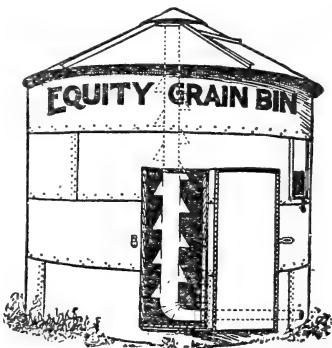
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of Grain**



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Mitchell, South Dakota

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